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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2351

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MOZAMBIQUE, ALGERIA SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Machel Press Conference

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[Report on press conference by Mozambican President Samora Machel, in Algiers on 12 December 1980]

[Text] "Our mutual agreement results from the need to develop inter-African cooperation and the need to place the natural resources and wealth at the service of our peoples." So said Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, during a press conference held yesterday at the Houari Boumediene International Airport in Algiers. He was commenting on his visit to that African country.

The Mozambican chief of state began his talk by discussing his impressions of his visit and the friendship between the two countries. President Samora Machel said that during the visit, "we noted the leading role of the FLN Party, which mobilizes the people for the enormous battle to build the new society," and he emphasized that his delegation had also had the opportunity to observe the Algerian people's great liking for their leaders and in particular their affection for "my brother Chadli Bendjedid."

The Mozambican leader continued, "We also noted the commitment of the workers, peasants, soldiers, and intellectuals to achievement of the FLN's great tasks, the successes achieved in building an independent economy, and the FLN's concern to improve permanently the living conditions of the Algerian workers."

Samora Machel also said he had had the opportunity to become acquainted with the difficulties that still exist and with the conviction that they will be overcome. "Once again we found that our revolutions are moving in parallel," the leader of the Mozambican Revolution said a little later, and he indicated the points marking that parallelism:

"First, the consolidation of our independence, which we both won with such difficulty, in the political, economic, cultural, and social areas; second, our support of the just cause of oppressed peoples; third, the establishment of a new international economic order; and fourth, the efforts that both countries are devoting to the cause of international peace and security."

In addition, according to President Samora Machel, the complementarity of relations between our two countries was a dominant element in the talks held with the leadership of the Algerian party and government.

That explains the signing of the general cooperation agreement, an important instrument that will accelerate cooperation in various sectors between the two countries.

In his statements, President Samora Machel emphasized particularly that the establishment of these solid ties of cooperation considerably reinforces the defense of Mozambican revolutionary gains and defense of the Algerian Revolution. Mozambique's highest leader said, "The two revolutions are defending each other."

Near the conclusion of his press conference, President Samora Machel again mentioned the warmth and solidarity with which the Algerian people greeted the Mozambican delegation, saying that it was the same sort of reception they had given the first FRELIMO fighters when the latter arrived to receive their first training in Algeria in 1963.

#### Cooperation Praised

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Dec 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial]

[Text] President Samora Machel has just completed an official visit and visit of friendship to the Algerian Democratic People's Republic. The conclusion of that visit saw the signing of a general cooperation agreement, a document that establishes the bases of economic cooperation between the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and that country.

Through their economic cooperation, the unity and friendship which have been forged between the two countries since the days of armed struggle for national liberation and which have been strengthened steadily by the fact that their internal objectives and foreign policy principles are identical, will be strengthened even further.

The fact is that both Mozambique and Algeria are committed to the building of a new society where the exploitation of man by man will not exist. In addition, they are both members of the nonaligned movement, and their position has always been to support the struggles of oppressed peoples for their independence and freedom and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

It was in Algeria that the first fighters from the Mozambique Liberation Front were trained, and Algerian weapons were used to fire the first shots against Portuguese colonialism. It was also with Algerian support that we defeated Portuguese colonialism.

After national independence, Algeria made a valuable contribution when the government of the RPM nationalized the oil firm of SONAREP [National Petroleum Refining Company]. At that time, the Algerian Government supported our country at the various levels involved in establishing PETROMOC [expansion unknown], ranging from the technical and legal aspects to the level of organization required by an enterprise of that type.

Those excellent political relations needed to be rounded out by an equal level of economic cooperation--a precondition for the strengthening of those same relations and for the development of both countries.

Both countries were possessors of considerable natural resources during the phase of colonization, but their economies were held back and their wealth exploited by colonialism during that period.

But now, with the objective of both countries being to build happiness for their peoples, mutually advantageous economic cooperation as a part of their efforts to achieve that end naturally constituted a basic point in the talks held in Algiers. Because of that, the two countries realized that based on the complementarity of their resources and potential, the strengthening of cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific, and cultural fields constitutes the surest path for development in their respective countries and for steadily improving the living conditions of their peoples.

The agreement signed in Algiers proves that the African countries can cooperate with each other in an effective, advantageous, and fruitful manner.

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# COLUMNIST EXAMINES VULNERABILITY OF NIGERIA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jan 81 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

MR P IAY FT NER, "managing principle" of the African Development Bank, this week warned the incoming Reagan Administration that any foreign policy "tilt" toward South Africa would provoke a "disastrous" Nigerian oil boycott.

It is not a new threat.

On his recent visit to the US, President Shaka Shagari told President Carter that Nigeria "would use oil as a last resort to fight the issue of Namibia's independence and apartheid in South Africa."

This battle between Africa's two economic giants has been building up for a long time.

What makes Nigeria so emotional about South Africa?

It began in 1967 when South Africa supported breakaway Biafra with food and medicine in the Nigerian civil war, one of the most ghastly conflicts Africa has ever known.

## Aggressor

Although France also supported Biafra, it is South Africa which has never been forgiven. Lagos has viewed SA as an "aggressor" nation ever since.

Additionally, Nigeria is Black Africa's most populous (80-million) and wealthiest (estimated annual oil revenues are \$16.3-billion) nation. As such, it regards itself as unofficial leader of

this bloc and of the African anti-apartheid movement.

It has never hesitated to use oil as a political and economic sledgehammer in its onslaught.

● In September 1977, it co-sponsored and staged a 30-nation anti-apartheid conference in Lagos, the biggest of its type ever held.

● Dismissing the arms embargo as hopelessly inadequate, it has repeatedly called for a total economic boycott against SA.

● It played a major role in getting SA expelled from the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Commission.

● In March, 1978, Lagos withdrew all State funds from Barclays Bank after the bank chairman, Mr Anthony Tuke, had announced that he had no intention of quitting SA.

● In August, 1978, Lagos announced a State takeover of the Nigerian interests in British Petroleum (BP) because of that company's association with SA.

● It has compiled a "blacklist" of other companies dealing with SA.

● In 1975 Nigeria actively supported the MPLA during the Angolan War, it has consistently justified the presence of Cuban troops there, maintaining they are essential for the protection of Angola "from further South African aggression."

● Lagos plays an important role in advising, funding and manipulating Swapo, the ANC and the Black People's Convention. It made available many scholarships for students who fled after the Soweto riots.

● In recent years it has striven to establish its credentials as a sixth "front-line" State involved in Southern African consultations. It became heavily involved in the Rhodesian negotiations; is now intervening in the SWA conference in Geneva.

● Should it come to a real showdown between the two African giants, which holds the greater punch? Nigeria with its oil, or South Africa with its wide range of essential strategic minerals?

While competition for the rich Nigerian market remains extremely keen, any Lagos move to cut its oil supplies to the US could prove a very rash decision. The timing of such threats to Mr Reagan must be considered particularly inept.

Firstly, the highly developed nations are getting very edgy about the way their energy supplies are increasingly at the mercy of volatile Afro-Arab politicians. The US voter in particular is in no mood to be pushed around any further by blackmailing Third Worlders.



## Adequate

Secondly, it is difficult to engineer a famine in the midst of plenty. Despite recent price hikes there is, according to the London Financial Times, good reason to believe that oil supplies will be "more than adequate" throughout the coming decade.

This applies particularly to the US, where enormous gas strikes currently coming through could rattle the whole picture. Experts claim that if these strikes prove to be as big as predicted, the US could be independent of overseas oil supplies until well into the next century.

Thirdly, prices have risen 15 times in money terms since 1973 and five times in real terms, allowing for world inflation. These price increases are more and more inducing nations to shift to petroleum substitutes.

Methanol (wood alcohol) and ethanol (grain alcohol) are increasingly being used,

in internal combustion engines. Rapid technological development is taking place in alternative energy sources — nuclear power, solar heating and synfuel (oil-from-coal) — which are already slackening the demand for petroleum.

Conservation efforts are equally rapidly increasing the fuel-efficiency of cars and trucks, thus contributing to a further decline in demand.

Lagos must therefore not be surprised to find in this decade that there is still some truth in the old adage "What goes up, must come down." As The Economist points out, it has happened many times before.

In 1945 experts predicted a world-wide and permanent shortage of dairy products. Ten years later, Europe was struggling under its "butter mountain".

In 1965 the West was wringing its hands over a worldwide shortage of university graduates, particularly scientists. Ten years

later there were so many that they were swelling the ranks of the unemployed.

Nigeria, indeed, is already feeling the pinch. In 1978 it talked of increasing production to three-million barrels a day. Today, because of insensitive pricing policies, Lagos is finding it very difficult to sell its oil. Last July's production stood at 2.07-million barrels a day, far below the peak of 2.8 million achieved in 1977.

Talk of an oil boycott against the US makes snappy political copy, but is it realistic?

Unless it is careful, Nigeria could find itself in the same sort of situation as Zambia, where falling copper prices have produced economic chaos and almost total loss of political clout.

A sign-off of pipelines at Port Harcourt refinery, Nigeria... The 5.6 km line may prove to be a very valuable artery instead of a weapon.

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### REFERENDUM ON GUINEA-BISSAU-CAPE VERDE UNITY PROPOSED

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 29 Nov 80 p 8

[Article by Luis Martins: "Historical Responsibility or a Break With the Struggle?"]

[Excerpts] On 19 September 1956, all of the anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist feelings of the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde converged at a single point--the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), in the thinking of one of a handful of men led by Amilcar Cabral, the founder and number-one militant of the party. This date, this step, marked the beginning of one of the most heroic pages in the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Africa.

The prestige won throughout the world by the peoples of Guinea and Cape Verde can be summarized in a single word--PAIGC.

For years and years, the party slogan was the only one capable of rallying Guinea and Cape Verde, to synthesize in terms of their history--which they share--the defeats, triumphs, sacrifices, in a word the struggle, which, I reiterate, they share.

The entire revolution is subject to ups and downs. It is dialectical. And, because "errare humanum est," and the revolution in Cape Verde and Guinea is basically the work of men, I do not see why it should necessarily be "immunized" against the laws of social development! As is obvious, this does not justify the errors. They must indeed be recognized in order to be speedily corrected. However, since there is a political organization--the party, particularly since it claims to be democratic and is governed organizationally by the principle of democratic centralism, each and every political resolution must be taken on behalf of the party on the basis of its rules of internal functioning. Thus to call the coup d'etat last 14 November in Guinea-Bissau in the name of the PAIGC an "adjustment" is nothing but an attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable. What prevailed here, like it or not, was the rule of force. Otherwise, let us see: there is talk of corruption, depotism, political assassination and Cape Verdian colonialism. Since the present members of the revolutionary council knew of all this better than anyone, since they were (in the majority) party leaders, I would ask why these questions were never submitted to and considered by the leadership bodies to which they belonged? Out of fear? I sincerely do not believe that.

There must have been other reasons. Will Commander Nino try to convince us that men who fought for so many years, under conditions which he knows better than any other, did not have the courage to set forth all of these "abuses" to the Supreme Struggle Committee? Why was it then? It was one of two things: either they were afraid (an attribute which has never characterized the party's militants), or else they purposely concealed their knowledge of these "abuses," thus evading their responsibilities as party militants, and more serious still, as members of its leadership. When this "method of discussion" is selected among the leaders of a party, it is obvious that the next step can only be a coup d'etat--as soon as it proves possible.

That there was corruption in Guinea long since ceased to be a secret! Was there nepotism? It is very possible! But I insist, why, at the proper time, was the problem not submitted to the competent bodies? What prevented this? I am certain that it will be much more difficult to answer these questions than for the PAIGC to absorb the coup.

The "political assassinations," which Joseph Turpin termed the "price of unity" in speaking to domestic and foreign journalists, represent nothing more than bad faith and the total negation of all the years in the bush during the national liberation struggle. It is true that every human being has a right to be heard and to be judged. If there were cases in which they were not, a serious error was committed beyond any doubt. However, and as Comrade Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the party, said, only the Guinean leaders and, particularly, the Guinea-Bissau National Council of the PAIGC, the highest party body on the national level, can answer for this. To attribute these deaths to the Unity movement is truly something intolerable.

If Guinea-Bissau never succeeded in distinguishing between revolutionary legality and revolutionary illegality--which then ceases to be revolutionary, because it exceeds the bounds of revolutionary principles--it was because there were serious deviations from the party line. Where was Joao Bernardo Vieira when these deviations took place? What force or forces prevented him from raising his voice--as he often did during the armed struggle--to demand the reinstatement of revolutionary legality? If only someone could give me an answer!

From the time of the establishment of the party, the "domination" of the Guineans by the Cape Verdians was always a favorite theme of the spokesmen of Portuguese colonialism. This specter was raised repeatedly, including at the time of the death of Amilcar Cabral. How many times was it said that Amilcar himself was a Cape Verdian? Now any one of the "advisers" knows--because they knew him well--that this statement is false. Any one of them knows what the true intentions of the deposed colonial-fascist government in Lisbon were. Just as any one of the "advisers" knows what the role of many Cape Verdians was during the Portuguese colonial period. This is never denied! But from that to accusing a Cape Verdian of colonialism is a long way. There is a great difference between Cape Verdian "betrayers" and "betrayers of Cape Verde." Every people has its traitors. Guinea, too. Who then killed Amilcar Cabral?

If the Unity movement was the great undertaking for the development and "affirmation" of Guinean society, frankly, no coup d'etat was necessary to resolve the

"crisis." Although I do not like to view the party from this angle, the Cape Verdians were in a minority within it. Since the Guinean people did not want unity with the Cape Verdian people--not the unity urged by Victor Saude Maria, but the unity of the PAIGC and, therefore, A. Cabral--it was necessary only to utilize this majority to resolve the problem democratically. Certainly Cape Verde would not impose this unity by force! First of all, because we regard ourselves as true brothers of the Guinean people, and secondly, because we are not and never want to be colonialists.

The coup d'etat in Guinea-Bissau profoundly hurt the party. However, it did not die. If it is true that the Revolutionary Council claims to respect the principles and goals of the thinking of Amilcar Cabral and therefore the PAIGC--because they are inseparable, why not make an effort to resolve the question of unity between Guinea and Cape Verde definitively through a popular referendum? In fact, what would be necessary to this end would be the liberation of all the militants of the party, including Luis Cabral, assistant secretary general.

This suggestion is made despite the seriousness of the blow dealt the party. On the basis of the results of such a referendum, the representatives of our two peoples could then take the proper steps, be they in the direction of dissolving the PAIGC, with recognition of its historic weakness in terms of unity, or else strengthening it, which would mean a final opportunity for serious and democratic discussion on the party level (without any nationalist barriers), wherein all errors, including those which led to this break, would be put on the table and discussed openly.

Unity is no illusion. Let the peoples of Guinea and Cape Verde then express their views about it. Let it be they, then, who decide on their own future and the future of the PAIGC.

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## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### MAURITIUS SEEKS CLOSE SUGAR, SPORTS LINKS WITH ZIMBABWE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] Officials from the Mauritian Government would soon arrive here for talks with the Zimbabwe Government on a number of exchange schemes, according to a Fort Victoria couple who recently returned from that country.

Mr and Mrs Robert Valentine, who spent two weeks in Mauritius, said they had met the Prime Minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, and the Minister of Youth and Sport, Mr H. Ranchum.

Both had expressed their wish to see links between Zimbabwe and Mauritius being established, particularly in the fields of youth, sport and the sugar industry, they said.

Sir Seewoosagur had also indicated that the reserve of medical personnel in his country could be used to help Zimbabwe achieve its aims in primary health care.

Mr and Mrs Valentine, said Mr Ranchum had asked them to convey his Government's wish to establish ties with the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation in this country.

"After the last session of the Mauritian Parliament this year, the Prime Minister said the Minister of Youth and Sport would soon visit this country for talks with Government officials on the possibilities of establishing links.

The Mauritians have a well-developed sugar industry and also offer a wide range of facilities for their young people. They feel that co-operation in these fields would be their way of contributing to the development of Zimbabwe," Mr Valentine said.

The economy of Mauritius is dependent on sugar, which is grown on 85 percent of all the cultivated land.

CSO: 4420



FOOD AID PROLONGS DEPENDENCE OF SAHEL COUNTRIES

Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Nov 80 p 15

[Article by Sophie Bessis, author of "The Food Weapon" published by Maspero: "The Sahel Could Get By Without Food Aid"]

[Text] The Sahel has considerable agricultural wealth. But "aid" is backfiring on the beneficiaries.

The vocabulary of North-South relations has changed a great deal in the last several years and the word "aid" has little by little been replaced in the Third World by terms that are less disagreeable to these developing countries. Only one area has escaped this change: food aid. Emergency shipments to those countries hit by what is conveniently called a catastrophe are entirely justified, but they make up barely 10% of total food aid sent by the West to Third World countries. The remaining 90% is sent for entirely different reasons, and to call this aid is an exaggeration.

These regular shipments of grain, milk products, animal and vegetable oils, etc., to so-called poor countries are a major component of a system whose effect is to maintain dependence on industrialized nations. The shortages which are supposedly being combatted are not at all accidental. Food aid, which ideally alleviates an occasional deficit, certainly cannot eliminate a structural dependence whose causes are too often blamed on the unpredictable weather of the tropics.

On the contrary, food aid contributes to a prolongation of this situation which permits the donating countries, i.e., industrial nations that export large quantities of foodstuffs, to carry out a threefold transaction: an economic one, by ensuring a market for their foodstuffs; a political one, by holding hard-pressed countries at their mercy and subtly blackmailing them; and finally, a psychological one, by portraying their aid to a misinformed public opinion as disinterested charity.

In addition, food aid emphasizes the false notion that the "beneficiary" countries are incapable of meeting their needs through local development of native agricultural products. This reinforcement of a welfare mentality in the underdeveloped countries and renewal of "charitable" acts by the rich countries toward the Third World is due to the fact that there are some poor countries today just as there used to be "poor" countries in Europe. This is a condition of nature, and seems inevitable. Third World poverty is a myth, and the Third World could very well do without this aid which many countries think they will need forever.

## Resources

Barring a country consisting totally of desert, all the developing nations today are perfectly capable of meeting their food needs. Their limited agricultural production is not due to an unfortunate fate, but rather due to a number of problems in which food aid plays an essential role.

The Sahel is a perfect example of this situation. This is a region which the French consider to be one of the most unfortunate on earth, and nothing will change this opinion. However, contrary to this persistent opinion, these countries have considerable agricultural riches: not only could they be self-sufficient as of today, but they could also become major exporters within the foreseeable future. The alarming increase in food imports over the last few years and the pathetic appeals for help by their leaders hide the true picture. In order to understand this, one need only take a look at what controls imports. It is true that imports increased from 330,000 tons in 1965-67 to 711,000 tons in 1975-77. Food aid, which is included in these figures, has increased to such an extent since 1972 that it often surpasses commercial imports. In some years it has even reached 20% of total grain production of the Sahel countries. This is, therefore, no longer an inconsiderable amount of help, but a new factor which is modifying the production/consumption cycle of these countries.

Studies undertaken by the Sahel Club show that, even while this alarming change is taking place, grain dependence on the outside is not as significant as imagined. Upper Volta is 97% self-sufficient during a normal year; Mali and Niger almost 100% self-sufficient. Senegal and The Gambia, outward-oriented coastal countries, supply only 60% of their needs, the lowest rate in the Sahel. The reason for the grain imbalance is not so much because of a net deficit in local production, but because the production is not adapted to the new trends of urban demand. Although overall demand for millet-sorghum has remained more or less stable for 10 years, demand for wheat has increased 134% in the same period, that is, at the same time that so-called food aid deliveries have been flooding the urban markets.

These gifts of wheat, rice and soy oil are cheaper than local products and have in no small way changed the eating habits of the population. Why should the Dakar resident eat millet when bread is cheaper? Today he couldn't imagine a meal without the latter. So, even if there is a satisfactory harvest of traditional grains, this doesn't mean that demand has been met: imports are necessary regardless of the level of local harvests.

No problem, you think: the Sahel farmers could convert to these new crops. However, with the competition of food aid they are quite incapable of doing so. In order to produce rice and wheat locally, heavy investments must be made for irrigation, materiel, fertilizer, seed, etc., and this is beyond the ability of the small farmer. Battered by the competition of goods sold in the city and thus deprived of this natural concentrated market, he receives only minuscule amounts for the marketable surplus which is left after the rural areas have been fed.

## Markets

It must be clearly understood that in order to actually increase his production, the Sahel farmer needs money and markets. The existence of a solvent clientele

would be a strong impetus to produce, and agricultural autonomy can only be reached by regular production of surpluses. However, these incentives do not exist and nothing is being done to change the situation.

A country such as Senegal, for example, imports more than 300,000 tons of grain per year, even though it could produce grain locally. But in order to supply the farmers with the technical and financial means to begin this indispensable intensified agriculture, the Senegalese authorities, like those in neighboring countries, hesitate to take measures which would raise the price of local crops so that they could compete successfully with imported crops. Such measures would include gradual cutback in food aid until it is eliminated; some sort of tax on imported food products; and raising the price of locally produced goods which, because of the foregoing measures, would be assured of finding buyers.

#### Artificial Deficits

At the same time, a reorganization of trade routes would enable the productive regions to send their surpluses to deficient areas. This would show that the majority of present deficits are artificial: Bamako would not lack rice, with Mali being the principal producer in the area, and the Sahel itself could switch to crops adapted to its climate if it were assured of being nourished by properly irrigated Sudanese areas.

This complementarity could be achieved on a regional basis, where at the present time there is no regular trade in food products. Nigeria, which needs about 20 million tons of grain annually, could provide a powerful incentive to the region's agriculture. But it is one of the prime African beneficiaries of Western food aid, which assuredly costs much less than possible imports from neighboring areas. On the other hand, a small country such as Cape Verde, which received 15,000 tons of grain in food aid from the United States this year, could be supplied by its surplus-producing Sahel neighbors. Here is another example where food aid prevents any development of the South-South cooperation which is talked about so much by international organizations.

The depressive effects of food aid on Sahel agriculture are incalculable. But it is not harmful to everyone: the free shipment of foodstuffs, in addition to the benefits some accrue because of the intense trade, directly help the balance of payments of the "beneficiary" countries. A valuable economy for countries constantly on the edge of bankruptcy, it is also a political safety valve by assuring fairly regular supply to the cities, prime targets for riots which sometimes prove fatal to the authorities. For the governments of underdeveloped countries, therefore, food aid appears primarily as an easy short-term solution, even if many experts, although not without ulterior motives, recommend it as a means of development. Reliable food provisioning in deficient countries does not depend on aid; in fact, agricultural self-sufficiency depends on its elimination.

At this stage, a policy choice must be made, and the Sahel countries are finally beginning to understand this. The conclusion of a colloquium organized in July 1979 by the CILSS and the Sahel Club,\* attended by government representatives and

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\*Grain policy in the Sahel countries, Nouakchott Colloquium, 2-6 July 1979.



the major international money lenders, was a solid denunciation of this assistance. The fact that this was reiterated in a series of ministerial resolutions indicates that these countries are beginning to understand the situation. However, will the Sahel authorities have the courage to refuse the assistance which is so earnestly offered, and which allows them to postpone some difficult decisions? Until they do so, their discussions about self-sufficiency will only be empty words.

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CSO: 4400

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**BOTSWANA PROTESTS S.A. SHOOTING**--Botswana is said to have lodged a strong protest with the South African Government after recent incidents in which South African soldiers allegedly fired at Botswana defense force positions without any provocation. The office of the Botswanan president said in a statement in Gaborone that South African soldiers opened fire on a Botswanan defence force position at (Mohenbo), on the border with South-west Africa, earlier this month. According to the statement the South African troops used smallarms and the Botswanan troops did not return the fire. The statement said that a day later the Botswana defense force was again (?subjected to attack) by South African soldiers at (Kavangula). It added that there had been unlawful crossings into Botswana by South African military personnel. In Pretoria a spokesman for defense headquarters has said that the defense force is not in the habit of commenting on such allegations [words indistinct]. The Department of Foreign Affairs is expected to issue a statement on the matter later this morning. [Text] [LD161346 Johannesburg International Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Jan 81 CA]

CSO: 4420

**HUAMBO: REFUGEES' SITUATION; MILITARY GRADUATION**

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Nov 80 pp 2, 10

[Excerpts] Situation of Displaced Persons in Huambo

The coordinator of the party's communal committee and commissioner of Mbove, Evaristo Ferreira, last Saturday visited the sector of Ulondo, at which time he listened to the problems of the displaced persons who recently came out of the forest.

On that occasion, clothing and food were distributed to the displaced persons in order to minimize the great difficulties which they face at this moment.

A meeting was also held at Mbove with the military units and the traditional authorities in order to get an idea of the military, economic, and social situation of the people in the area.

Accompanied by officials from the Social Welfare Department of Mbove, Evaristo Ferreira presided over a popular meeting where he urged the people to step up their alertness against enemies of all kinds and asked for greater participation in the organization of the defense and production tasks. Questions connected with the opening of dining rooms for the pioneers were also discussed during a meeting held between the party officials and the Mbove Social Welfare Department officials.

A provincial delegation from the Department of Social Welfare of Huambo, headed by Cipriana Rosa last Sunday visited the sector of Tchikala where clothing and food were also distributed to fellow citizens who had been rescued from the clutches of the assassins and the puppets. This visit coincided with an informational meeting on the First Special Party Congress.

**Special Driver Training Courses**

The second training course for drivers at the "Comandante Eurico Goncalves" driver training school was closed by 2nd Lt Victor Manuel, CO, tank detachment, 4th Military Region.

The course had lasted six months and was attended by two companies all of whose members obtained good results.

In addressing the recent graduates, 2nd Lt Victor Manuel, representing the region's commander, commented on the role of the drivers in the Angolan Revolutionary Army, emphasizing the latest recommendations from the defense minister during his visit to that school. The diplomas were then handed out to students who had distinguished themselves in their political studies.

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CSO: 4401

JOURNALISTS TALK WITH UNITA-HELD RUSSIAN POW'S

LD161555 London NOW! in English 16-22 Jan 81 p 15

[Report from Angola by Arnaud de Borchgrave and Michael Ledeen: "The Duped Prisoners of War"]

[Text] Two Russian "innocents," held captive as prisoners of war in Angola for the past five weeks, have told their remarkable story to NOW! Ivan Chernetskiy and Kolya Mollayev were among 25 crew and soldiers who survived when their Soviet aircraft was shot down near Mpoupa last November. Since then they have been held by UNITA, the guerrilla forces fighting the communist MPLA which is backed by 30,000 Cuban troops.

Tracked down to their prison in the bush, Chernetskiy, a 46-year old mechanical engineer, maintained that he was a non-combatant and not engaged in military operations. He had almost completed 18 months of a three-year contract when his turboprop transport plane, an Antonov-26, was shot down by a SAM-7 shoulder-fired missile (one of 17 captured by UNITA from Cuban units).

We asked Ivan if he was flying a military mission, carrying 19 armed Cuban and Angolan soldiers and ammunition.

"We couldn't tell the difference between Cubans and Angolans," Ivan answered. "They're all black."

He kept repeating that he had agreed to come to Angola to help build a national airline and that the contract he signed before leaving the Soviet Union specifically stated that he was not to be used in any military capacity.

He said he was married, born 60 miles from Kiev in a small village called (Malye Lisovtsky), did 10 years of primary and secondary schooling, one year of mechanical engineering, then three years in the Soviet Air Force (1954-57) before joining Aeroflot.

The papers Ivan carried when he was captured included an ID card which described him as "Soviet aviation technical assistant." Another card was an Angolan Defence Ministry permit to drive a military vehicle. Explaining the latter, Ivan said: "My own car broke down about a year ago and while it was being repaired the Angolan Defence Ministry loaned me a vehicle."

Pilot Kolya, 39, said he had finished three years of training to become a civil pilot in 1963. He had just one month of air force training before becoming a reservist in the air force transport command. This lack of military training--highly unusual in the Soviet Union--was greeted somewhat sceptically by our interpreter.

Kolya, married with two daughters, described himself as a non-practising Muslim, who had signed on for a one-year tour in Angola. He had heard by word of mouth that, "the authorities were looking for Aeroflot crews to help the Angolans build their own airline."

He added: "I didn't even know there was a war going on. The conditions seemed attractive. In addition to my regular salary of 300 roubles a month, I was to receive a monthly bonus in dollars which I could use to buy special food in a hard currency store for foreigners and then have the balance credited to my bank account in the Soviet Union.

"I thought this way I would be able to save a few thousand roubles in one year, which would help take care of one of my daughters who is not well. My parents are also sick and need help."

Kolya was shot down after only three months in Angola. He shared a single room with three other pilots inside the embassy compound in Luanda. We asked how he felt about his future.

"I feel I am losing my mind," Kolya said. "It is the isolation of the bush with no one to talk to (Ivan is kept in a separate hut and they are not allowed to see each other) that I don't think I can stand much longer."

Tears welling in his eyes, he added: "As soon as I realised it was a war situation in Angola I regretted having signed the contract. It specifically said I would fly civilian missions only.

"The agreement specifically excluded military missions, which is a standard clause for all Aeroflot personnel abroad. I had not even heard of UNITA before leaving the Soviet Union."

In a total of five sessions, both Russians confirmed that they had little contact with other Russians or East Europeans in Angola. No one was supposed to know what others did. Everything was highly compartmentalized. Transport aircraft personnel had no contact with MIG fighter-bomber crews. Political indoctrination courses were mandatory for all once a week.

UNITA are prepared to release the two Russians in return for 90 UNITA prisoners being held in Luanda.

We told them we would help send letters to their families and they could probably be taken to the United States, where they would be better off waiting for the outcome of negotiations. We plan to return to Angola soon to be present at this unique East-West prisoner exchange.

CSO: 4420

## COMPONENTS OF NATIONAL MEDIA, FUTURE PLANS REVIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Dec 80 pp 1,4

[Article by Fernando Lima]

[Text] Luanda, 21 Dec (AIM)--An analysis of the work accomplished by the organs of mass communication was one of the chapters in the section on ideological work included in the report by the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party. The reference to Angolan news media was brief, however, and there was no in-depth study of basic questions at the level of political and ideological debate, as professionals in the Angolan media have been hoping for.

Angola is served by a nationwide radio network (the RNA [National Radio of Angola]), television (the TPA [People's Television of Angola]), a daily newspaper (JORNAL DE ANGOLA), a periodical (NOVEMBRO), and a national press agency covering both domestic and foreign news (ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY]). Also published are a party bulletin (every 2 weeks), a farm magazine (CAMPO), a military magazine, and the magazine LAVRA E OFICINA, under the responsibility of the Union of Angolan Writers.

In addition to its headquarters, National Radio of Angola has 15 regional offices scattered throughout the territory.

The report says that the following are emphasized as the RNA's chief concerns: the preparation of a plan for covering the country in keeping with the principles for technical planning laid down by the International Telecommunications Union, the preparation of a national radio broadcasting plan, and a cadre training program covering the next 3 years. For that purpose, a radio school is now operating in Luanda with the help of instructors from the GDR.

People's Television of Angola has been in existence for only 5 years. It covers Luanda, Benguela, Huambo, and Bie provinces with an experimental system. The document submitted to the congress states that nationwide coverage by a television network requires the prior installation of a suitable communications system and that every effort is now being made to complete the microwave and tropospheric system. Plans by Angolan authorities also include the introduction of a color television system in the next few years.

The Luanda morning newspaper JORNAL DE ANGOLA, which is distributed nationally, was the news medium concerning which the most reservation was noted.



"The newspaper has been developing activity characterized by ups and downs" in which "the content, timeliness, and needs of the political moment being experienced by the country" are underscored in the report. One of the reasons for the situation is the inexperience of that newspaper's young cadres and the lack of attention being paid to the training of journalists, according to the report. The newspaper recently obtained an offset rotary printing press from the United States that can print 50,000 copies per hour. One of the newspaper's plans calls for increasing the daily run to 200,000 copies. The MPLA reports that studies are underway to publish a weekly party newspaper that may become an evening daily.

ANGOP is the national press agency. It has three offices in the country, and plans call for opening three more. This agency distributes all international news to the local news media and operates an external service in Portuguese and French. Our Angolan colleagues at ANGOP intend to inaugurate an external service in English next year. Important priorities for the agency are the following: its expansion to cover the entire national territory, the signing of agreements with the main African press agencies, and use of the news networks of PAFNA (PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY) (an international agency), the IPS (expansion unknown) (an agency covering the Third World), PRENSA LATINA (Cuba), and the pool operated by the nonaligned states. ANGOP will have its own radio transmitter for newscasts at the beginning of next year.

Angola's government does not include a ministry of information. The mass media are the responsibility of the Party Department for Politicoideological Education, Propaganda, and Information, which is headed by Manuel Pedro Pacavira of the MPLA Central Committee. The document submitted to the special congress expresses the opinion that one of the factors underlying the current situation in information is the lack of qualified cadres on both the politicoideological and the technical-professional levels. It therefore recommends the organization of basic courses and the sending of journalists abroad "for courses in friendly countries, where such courses must be adapted to our realities."

Since independence, Angolan journalists have frequently gone for training to the GDR, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. More recently, teams of journalists have gone to Brazil and Portugal, and a group from the national radio is now being chosen and will soon travel to Holland. Within the framework of UNESCO activities, a middle-level journalism school will begin operating in Maputo within the next 3 years. It will train journalists from Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, and Sao Tome e Principe.

One of the great concerns expressed in the chapter on information--a concern eagerly shared by Angolan professionals--has to do with the holding of the First Information Seminar to debate the problems of mass media in Angola, along with establishment of the Journalists Organization, which was announced in December 1977 by the First MPLA Congress.

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## GRADUATION OF NEW FAPLA MEMBERS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] New fighting men of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola yesterday took the oath in the Security Battalion of the General Staff in Luanda.

The fighting men had taken a course (the second one) for tank and transportation specialists, lasting six months and designed to train them for the various branches of technology, as mechanics, metal workers, and electricians; the course was given under the direction of advisers from the Central Repair Base and by workers from that base.

During the course, the trainees were also given materials involving political and tactical training, marksmanship, first aid, and firefighting.

On that occasion, one of the trainees read the oath in which the men pledged to guarantee the gains already achieved by our people and to fight untiringly against the enemies of the revolution, such as the domestic and foreign reactionaries. They swore to carry out the laws of the Armed Forces and to be honest in the accomplishment of the tasks assigned to them. They guaranteed the defense of territorial integrity, the fight against the puppets, who daily massacre our defenseless population, whose members are determined to build a fatherland of workers and to establish socialism in Angola.

The closing address was delivered by Lieutenant Colonel Ngongo, chief of the reconnaissance and intelligence directorate of the General Staff, who first of all urged the men who had just been sworn in to apply the knowledge they had acquired during the long training course.

This leader of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola urged the newly sworn soldiers in his speech to defend the fatherland which is the target of constant attacks from the South African racists, supported by international imperialism which seeks to obstruct national reconstruction underway in the country.

Lieutenant Colonel Ngongo said that weapons are here not to be used against our people but against the enemies, against the puppets, because they have been issued to defend our territorial integrity, our factories and our fields. At the conclusion, the troops paraded before the reviewing stand.

We recall that the ceremony was also witnessed by Lt Col Levanta Povo, CO of the Security and Service Battalion of the General Staff, as well as various officers, sergeants, and soldiers of our glorious People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola.

## SATISFACTORY RESULTS OF LAST RECTIFICATION SEMINAR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese Nov 80 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] The Ninth and last Seminar on the Rectification Movement began today in Luanda; for almost 3 years, that movement made it possible to select the most outstanding workers and young people, those who are most dedicated to the just cause of the Angolan proletariat, for the ranks of the MPLA-Labor Party and the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth.

During that time, while implementing the principle of correcting mistakes, improving work methods, purging the organization of all harmful elements, and rallying all militants around the party, the Rectification Movement made it possible to strengthen the party structures and turn the party into an instrument capable of attaining the objectives and aspirations of the workers and peasants.

For this purpose, sensitization and rectification meetings were held throughout the land which, according to the statistical data coming out of the Eighth Rectification Seminar, held in the city of Mocimedes, made it possible to purge 9,475 militants and 10,523 membership applicants for the MPLA-Labor Party and 6,124 militants and 4,251 sympathizers for the ranks of the JMPLA-Party Youth. Right now, these figures have been largely exceeded but they constitute the initial goal for the work of the next Rectification Seminar.

Being the last one, the Ninth Seminar of this broad Rectification Movement—which for many years mobilized thousands of workers—will come up with an overall review of all of the work done so far.

"The base organizations did a positive job during 2 years," said the national director of the DORGAN [Provincial Department of Party Organization].

The work of the third meeting of the provincial DORGAN, to analyze the status of the Rectification Movement and the operation of the party's base organizations, as well as the preparation of statistical data for the Ninth National Rectification Seminar, to be started today in Luanda, began yesterday at national party headquarters.

During the opening session, Noberto dos Santos, national director, DORGAN (Department of Organization), representing Lucio Lara, Central Committee secretary for DORGAN, in his speech—which marked the beginning of the work—began by

congratulating the participants for the successes achieved during the 2 years of party constitution, in spite of the difficulties existing in the party's base organizations.

In spite of the short time the party's base organizations have been in existence and in spite of the difficulties still existing with regard to their full functioning, they demonstrated that the party is gradually assuming its "leading role on all levels," according to Norberto dos Santos; they demonstrated this through their participation in the two main tasks involving the establishment of the provincial and people's assemblies as well as the city assemblies and conferences for the study and discussion of the documents of the First Special Congress held recently.

Later on Norberto dos Santos urged those present to concern themselves permanently with the question of the functioning and updating of the party's base organizations which, in spite of various attempts, both through membership meetings and on the provincial and national level, have not yet managed effectively to meet the requirements of developing a new dynamism in their operations.

On this occasion, the national director of the DORGAN also alerted the participants to the effect that they should increasingly commit themselves to the tasks assigned by higher-level organizations in the party, utilizing all of the lessons learned so as to eliminate the ills which contaminate the members of the party and which therefore make it possible for the structures, in which those members are organized, to function properly.

In conclusion, Norberto dos Santos announced the national meeting of party political activists to be held in the province of Zaire between 16 and 18 January of next year.

In addition to members from National Headquarters of DORGAN, this meeting was attended by the coordinators of the provincial DORGAN's throughout the country.

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# CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES ON FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Nov 80 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Our editors continue to receive the texts of messages sent by chiefs of state from every corner of the world, political and other organizations, prominent individuals and workers all over the world, to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, marking the celebration, on 11 November, of the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of Angola's independence.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Organizing Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, sent a message to the Angolan chief of state expressing his conviction that the Ethiopian and Angolan peoples "will continue to develop and strengthen the close relations that have existed between them, and to intensify their efforts to liberate the oppressed peoples of southern Africa from the yoke of colonialism, racism and apartheid."

## Polish Message

Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland, sent the following message to President dos Santos:

"In the name of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people, we would like to express to you, Comrade President, to the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, to the high officials of your country and to the brother people of Angola, our best wishes for prosperity on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the declaration of independence of the People's Republic of Angola.

"May we express our conviction that the resolutions of the next MPLA-Labor party congress and the activity of the recently-created People's Assembly will contribute to the further social and political consolidation of the people, as well as the continued growth of the economy of the People's Republic of Angola.

"It is our wish that the multifaceted and fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation that unite us will be even further developed and consolidated.

"May we take this opportunity to assure you once more, Comrade President, of our solidarity and support for the just struggle of the Angolan people against the forces of imperialism and colonialism."

In its message to the MPLA-Labor Party, the Portuguese Communist Party hailed the fifth anniversary of our independence, remembering at this time "the beloved father of Comrade President Agostinho Neto," and expressing "sincere wishes for greater successes in the consolidation of popular democracy and the building of socialism" in our country.

The Angolan chief of state also received congratulatory messages from the charge d'affaires of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome e Principe in Luanda, in the name of the Sao Tomian community in Angola, the Soviet ambassador in Angola, speaking for the Soviet citizens who are doing their internationalist duty in our country, the Dutch "Angola Committee," employees of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Angola in the Congo, the Portugal-RPA Friendship Association and the 25 April Association. The messages also warmly saluted "the creation of the People's Assembly, a historic landmark in the consolidation and institution of popular government in the state of Angola."

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CSO: 4401

## ANGOLAN NATIONALISM STRESSED AMONG STUDENTS IN CUBA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Thousands of Angolan students of varying ages and educational backgrounds are receiving academic training in Cuba for their future active and creative participation in the economic and social construction of Angola. BOHEMIA magazine recently devoted some pages to this topic, noting the young people's dedication to their educational endeavors and the integrated nature of the instruction they receive from their Cuban and Angolan teachers. We take up the topic again today, because we feel it is opportune to stress the importance of the assistance which this Latin American brother country is giving the Angolan people in this area of activity as well.

The main Angolan student center in Cuba is located on the Isle of Youth, a region where the natural conditions are particularly well-suited to a healthy life and provide excellent conditions for study.

Here are located most of the Cuban schools for foreign students, specifically from Africa and neighboring Latin American countries. The major schools for Angolan students are the Agostinho Neto, Hoji Ya Henda and Saide Mingas Schools, where the classes are taught by Cuban and Angolan teachers according to the various subjects included in the curriculum.

Actually, from the beginning, our country's authorities have been concerned with sending Angolan instructors to teach certain subjects, such as the native language, Angolan history and others, to provide the Angolan children with the national spirit which is an essential part of their education.

Study in Cuba is necessarily in the nature of an integrated education, combining academic training with productive work, the latter intended as a stimulus and not as a form of discipline. In this way, the young students learn the social value of work, and in the future this will be a valuable factor in eliminating the profound differences between intellectual work and productive activity, between city and country.

A while ago, BOHEMIA magazine interviewed a young Angolan student regarding the nature of this education, and received the following statement in response.

"I want to study legal sciences, because a new legal system is being established in Angola: socialist Law.



"This is not the same as capitalist law. Here in Cuba, socialist law is in effect, and I think it would be very useful to me to study legal sciences in the country of Fidel, Camilo and Che Guevara.

"I feel right at home here in Cuba. I am going to Angola for vacation now, but I want to return here to continue my studies. I am glad I decided to study in this great country, because I am learning here that the goals of the Cuban Communist Party are the same as those of the MPLA-Labor Party."

#### Various Types of Education

These works perfectly express the spirit of the Angolan students now studying in Cuba, and the exemplary nature of the education offered there. Naturally, however, going abroad to study can at times--as it must--put one's feelings and emotions to the test. The Angolan students are certainly no exception to this rule during the first phase of adaptation, but Angola's educational authorities have always made every effort to minimize their initial difficulties. Angolan teachers accompany the young students, and their day-to-day life is usually filled with ample factors for national identification, ranging from Angolan regional foods to folk music recitals, with music and poetry from our country, organized folk dancing by the students themselves, and so on.

Many girls and boys who went to Cuba to study have already returned to our country, to continue their education or to participate immediately in active life, assisting in the many tasks of national reconstruction. Other types of instruction are offered in Cuba, however; namely, short courses of an intermediate nature, specialized training in various sectors of activity, etc. These are usually short courses, but thousands of Angolan citizens have benefited from such courses, which opened new professional prospects for them.

In sectors ranging from agriculture to television and other technical specialties in which our country has limited resources for technical training, Cuba has helped to train Angolan cadres, increasingly necessary for our economic development, just as Cuban doctors, teachers, agronomists and other specialists have contributed in the past and continue to contribute directly to our national reconstruction here in our country.

The importance of educating Angolan students in Cuba is well-reflected in statements by Angolan student Mario Jose Junior to BOHEMIA.

"I want to be an economist. My country is still backward and must overcome its underdevelopment.

"There is a lack of good planning. The colonialists cleaned out the country; they took all our wealth out of the country. Economic planning is the major basis for development and the construction of the socialist society."

This certainly indicates an exemplary political maturity, and leads one to believe ever more strongly that Angolan youth will increasingly assume a major role in the economic life of our country.

### Importance of Angolan teachers

Hundreds of children have gone to Cuba to study and train for life as a result of a generous offer made by that friendly country several years ago, within the framework of cooperation accords signed by the two countries in the field of education.

It is no secret that the People's Republic of Angola is still struggling with enormous and insuperable problems in education. The student explosion has reached astounding proportions since our independence, when the benefit of an education was finally made available to all Angolan children. However, we do not yet have the physical facilities or enough teachers to attend to this basic right of all children, which is to receive an education and to prepare academically and technically for their future life.

The Angolan teachers who accompany our students in Cuba also benefit both from the political and academic experience, which adds appreciably to their professional standing. The directress of a school on the Isle of Youth referred to these Angolan teachers in the following terms:

"The Angolan teachers are quite friendly and easily learn our customs, habits and manner of living. Their internationalist outlook is outstanding, and they recognize the same quality in the Cuban people. They take part in all the work of the school in general and in the tasks of socialist emulation. They are interested in union activities, as well.

"The promotion of the Portuguese language is splendid; it means that although almost all the courses in the curriculum are taught in Spanish, the Angolan students are not neglecting their native tongue."

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CSO: 4401



# MARITIME TRAFFIC, FREIGHT STATISTICS REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] The National Directorate of Merchant Marine and Ports is responsible for a vital sector of the country's economy; it's primary mission is to guarantee the highest possible savings levels and to guide the development of the country's fleet.

In spite of the cadre shortage, the deficiencies in supervision and management, and the lack of synchronization with the remaining economic-financial sectors, the work done so far has revealed a certain degree of progress.

On the one hand, the decline in the country's exports caused a drop in cargo transported from the country's ports; on the other hand, imports facilitated the kind of movement which, in African terms, already constituted a first-order level.

In this context, the most important traffic movements involved regular lines which we can describe as follows:

The Northern European line (Rostock-Hamburg-Bremen-Rotterdam-Antwerp), with two monthly departures for Angola;

The Portugal line going to Angola, with two monthly departures;

The Mediterranean line going to Angola, with one monthly departure;

The South America line going to Angola, with one monthly departure.

Since Angonave is the most regular carrier between northern Europe and Angola, it achieved a CIF cargo value estimated at about 15 percent of the tonnage carried, reaching a percentage of 95 percent in traffic between South America and Angola.

Through combined service with the Yugoslav Splosna Plovba shipping company and in traffic between Portuguese and Angolan ports, where there is a 50-percent division with the CNN, in the Mediterranean, Angonave holds a dominant position.

It should be emphasized that Angonave in 1979, with five vessels of its own and 49 chartered ships, carried 256,300 tons, including 98,369 tons in ships of its own.

The shipping costs have been calculated at something like 2 billion Kwanzas. On the other hand, the unit cost for overseas cargo depends to a great extent on the international situation, the type of cargo to be carried, and the type of ships used.

#### International Relations

Due to the volumes handled by national enterprises, the country's position as a maritime partner in the subregion is quite important. This became quite clear during the meetings with the shipping operators and on the level of the ministerial conference in our subregion.

We attended the Seminar on Maritime Safety in Abidjan and the 11th Session of the Assembly of the IMCO [Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization] in London; last December, there was another meeting of the Mixed Angolan-Zairian Commission on the Maritime Section of the Zaire River.

5058

CSO: 4401

## CONDITIONS IN PART OF NEW BENGÓ PROVINCE REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Nov 80 p 2

[Excerpts] For reasons of organization and due to the previous size of Luanda province and its status as capital of the People's Republic of Angola, as well as the influx of population from all over the country and their many problems, the Council of the Revolution decided a few months ago to split it up into two provinces, creating another one.

Thus, amidst this profusion of problems the nation is coping with in various fields due to having to build a new society beginning with practically nothing, a society that responds to the legitimate concerns of the people, the 18th province of the People's Republic of Angola, given the name Bengo, came into being.

Today Kimbundu, Kigongo, Numbundo and others (all Angolans) are returning satisfactorily to their home villages where life, of course, is quite different now than when they left. The number of houses increased, the customs of some have changed and the ways of growing essential crops follow other patterns. But, as the important thing is to participate in the tasks of national reconstruction to free the nation from underdevelopment and to return to the midst of the great family that we are, with happy faces the difficulties are met and overcome and further achievements are in sight, dedicating greater efforts to improving the economy, which is mainly directed to agriculture and also to sugar refining, palm oil, cotton and, increasingly, bananas.

In Bengo province the people remain steadfast. There are difficulties and everyone knows they must struggle to overcome them. And they all struggle. The experience gained during the long years of struggle counts for something.

In Bengo there is vigor, there is determination and there is faith in what is right and just. What is needed and what from now on will receive increasing attention is the reasons surrounding creation of this new province. There are some rough edges to be smoothed off to solve certain urgent problems that do not depend simply and uniquely on the action of the local government structures that have just been created.

So, to report on the needs of the population and other matters that concern this new neighboring province, we begin today a series of reports on its five municipalities, namely, Barra do Dande, Ambriz, Nambuangongo, Icolo e Bengo and Kissama.

Nambuanguongo is one of the five municipalities of the new province of Bengo.

In earlier times it was nothing more nor less than a large coffee plantation with a sizable hulling factory, a half-dozen houses, a runway for single-engine and two-engine aircraft, located at the crest of a hill surrounded by other hills on the sides of which were plantations not only of coffee but also of bananas and oil palms. The local population also engages in growing manioc, beans, peanuts and other subsistence crops which from time to time are varied with a piece of game with cacusso [translation unknown] or smoked catfish from one of the many lakes in the province.

Today, this large plantation, with more houses built by the people, has been transformed into an attractive village which for that reason is called a headquarters commune. Mazombo, Kikunzo, Ngombe, Kanakassala, Kixico and Nzala are the others, made up of numerous settlements with clumps of houses inhabited usually by groups of families.

#### Advancing Forcefully Now to Solve the People's Problems

A light drizzle bid us welcome to the Nambuanguongo region, where Kimbundus, Humbundos and Kikongos are joined in a population of over 30,000 men, women and children. This population is increasing constantly as almost every day more people arrive who had left. This municipality borders on the province of Uije.

It is essentially a coffee-growing region and it is in this sector that a large part of the peasant work force is employed, distributed over 13 plantations, now state-controlled economic units run by ENCAPE [National Coffee Company], which has a branch office there, as do other departments, such as the Housing and the Domestic Trade ministries.

There are difficulties throughout the land, often due to lack of initiative on the part of persons with certain responsibilities. And in Nambuanguongo also it is urgent to solve certain simple problems that have been reported and should not exist, such as food supplies.

#### Difficult to Find Fish and Household Water, Despite Study By Men Who Were Here

Getting household water for the people of Nambuanguongo is one of the most difficult things to do, even the most unsuitable for drinking. It is usually drawn from the Lifune River which is some distance away. But pools of standing water are also used for lack of anything else, with detriment to health and to the efforts by public health coordinators to overcome certain diseases. What purpose will be served by the 60 small health centers, poorly equipped, located throughout the region, of which 4 now have facilities to hospitalize patients? The center at the Onze commune, for example, has 12 beds and already has an expansion program, performs minor surgery in case of extreme emergency, has an ambulance used to transport patients and for trips of its only physician, Dr Petelo Pierre. Moreover, it receives food directly from Luanda, which enables it to furnish the patients with at least the minimum dietary requirements. That is already a big step forward.

#### Not Enough Teachers to Meet the Municipality's Needs

An important fact in Nambuanguongo is the great influx of school-age population.

The number of children of school age is constantly increasing and the 46 small schools are becoming too small to house the pupils eager for learning, with a desire to equip themselves culturally for the future.

But, in the midst of all these wholesome things, there is the shortage of teachers. There are not enough of them to satisfactorily meet the needs of education in Nambuagongo, because some villages do not have any at all.

Another problem brought up by the workers, although it occurs nationwide, is that of food supplies. In the entire municipality there are only 10 shops, which is not enough to serve everyone. There are even people who, in order to get something such as sugar, rice, noodles, cooking oil and soap, have to sleep outside the shop door because otherwise those who live close to the shop would be the only ones supplied. And as the sale of goods is not frequent, there are periods when this situation becomes increasingly serious and forces the inhabitants of the region to restrict their eating undesirably. And if it were not for the sweet potato, the bag of peanuts, the manioc and beans that are all sold at the side of the road to make some money, everything would be even worse. Now, for example, even partly-cured dried fish is no longer available, which has caused a great void among many coffee workers.

#### Production Success Because Everything Indicates This Year Was Better

After petroleum, diamonds and other minerals, it is coffee that brings the most revenue to the nation's trade balance and that employs the largest work force. Hence, assistance to workers is also a little difficult with the current shortages, and all their concerns cannot be resolved immediately.

Although nearly all the coffee is now stored on the plantations it will later go to Muxaluando where the hulling factory is located. Everything indicates that results obtained this year are promising, although it does not represent the full productive capacity of the municipality. There were delays because the coffee was slow to ripen. But the harvest was satisfactory, resulting in profitable operations.

8834

CSO: 4401

## FRG TELEVISION CARRIES FILM OF DOWNED SOVIET PILOTS

DW151447 [Editorial Report] Mainz ZDF Television Network in German at 1915 GMT on 14 January presents its regularly scheduled feature "ZDF Magazin" in which moderator Gerhard Loewenthal introduces a 7-minute Italian documentary film on the downing and capture of two Soviet pilots in Angola. Loewenthal reports that the two pilots were here introduced to a Western journalist for the first time. The plane which was downed by the anti-communist liberation movement, UNITA, carried five Soviet crew members and 19 armed soldiers of the communist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA. Apart from the two captives, the others succeeded in escaping into the bush. One of them, Loewenthal adds, wrote down "for the Italian reporter" the names of the five Soviet crew members: first pilot Stanislav (Reteshnik), second pilot Nikolay (Molpayev), navigator Nikolay (Fal), flight engineer Ivan (Chernitskiy) and mechanic Nikolay (Rybalchenko).

Loewenthal then proceeds to explain a picture shown of a bomb "stuck in the ground," saying: "Note the cyrillic inscription on the fins. These bombs weigh 250 kilograms and are dropped by Soviet Antonov planes on Angolan hamlets where members of the Western-oriented liberation movements are suspected." The subsequent film report, says Loewenthal, is of poor quality in both picture and sound because it had to be shot under extremely difficult conditions "with camera and tape recorder hidden."

A film narrative begins at this point which was originally recorded in English but now has a German translation superimposed. The reporter says that the plane seen in an auxiliary UNITA camp "somewhere in Angola" as a transport plane painted green, an Antonov A-26, registration number 02-ETO downed by UNITA on 23 November with a Soviet antiaircraft gun captured from the troops of the communist regime.

The two prisoners, the narrator says, were "glad and relieved to meet a Western journalist here, and they gave me a handwritten notification to their embassy in Luanda which the soldiers took away from me but later allowed me to photograph." The two prisoners were kept separate and blindfolded, he says.

"This is flight engineer Ivan (Chernitskiy), 45 years old, born in Kiev. His wife Tanya is currently living in Luanda, the capital of Angola. He has been on assignment in Angola for 17 months."



Nikolay (Molpayev) was the copilot of the downed plane. "He is 38 years old and was born in Dagistan in the Caspian Sea region. His wife and two children are living in Moscow."

Pilot (Molpayev) told the Italian reporter that the name of his wife was Katya and that she is living in Moscow with her two children, 11-year-old Aleksey and 5-year-old Petra. He said he had been in Angola "for 3 months now." Asked by the reporter whether the downed A-26 plane was also used to drop bombs, that is, for military purposes, (Molpayev) claims that he was "a mere technical pilot, as he put it," and that the plane was not a military aircraft as its metal was "too thin, offers no protection and, hence, the plane can easily be downed." Asked whether the downed plane had been his aircraft (Molpayev) replied that it was not his plane but "an Angolan plane. He being a civilian pilot of the Soviet airline Aeroflot, a technical pilot, although he flew an Angolan military plane."

"This is flight engineer Ivan (Chernitskiy). The reporter told him that (Molpayev) had said that when they were downed they had been flying an Angolan military aircraft. Chernitskiy confirms: Yes, I flew a military plane. He further explains that he was downed on a flight between two points not further identified. At that time 19 armed men had been aboard the plane." Asked whether Soviet pilots were flying Angolan planes, he was evasive at first and referred to a division of labor between Soviet and Angolan pilots. But in the end "he admitted that Soviet pilots are flying Antonov military aircraft." "Yes, they are doing this," said (Chernitskiy).

Asked how many Antonov planes had been downed by the UNITA lately (Chernitskiy) replies: Three. In the presence of the Soviet pilots UNITA chief Savimbi says the following:

"I am quite sure that after the withdrawal of all foreign troops, Cubans, Soviets, East Germans, Poles and Bulgarians now in Angola, our people will rise and the MPLA will collapse immediately. Not only the UNITA is against foreign troops, all the people of Angola. It is in keeping with our philosophy never to mistreat a prisoner of war. We not only have Russian prisoners but also Portuguese and Cubans. We have many prisoners. We treat them well and humanely, because it is not their fault that they are here. Their governments that sent them here are to blame. We respect them as human beings and treat them well. We feed them and give them medical care. With this interview as a vehicle I would like to inform the world, above all the International Red Cross and the Soviet Union, that we have these two prisoners here and that we are prepared to release them under certain conditions.

"It is up to those interested in them to contact us. They know where we are. We are here in Angola and have our representatives in America, in Europe and in Africa. Thus, it is up to them to take up this information. We will treat them well because we abide by the rules of the Geneva convention."

Loewenthal concludes this part of his program by saying: "If, by the way, the recording equipment in the Soviet Embassy in Bonn or East Berlin breaks down tonight, we are perfectly willing to let them have the documents. The two pilots testify to the fact that the Soviet Union not only supports the communist regime in Angola with advisers and arms deliveries, but also actively participates in waging war with soldiers."

## COMPLAINT REGISTERED ABOUT GAS SHORTAGES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Nuno Fernandes: "Gas and the Alternatives"]

[Text] The shortage of essential commodities is a constant problem in this city. But we know that some of them are imported and so we do not protest very much. But that does not happen to be the case with other goods that we know are available here, and in abundance. I am referring to the gas used by most inhabitants of this city. In the Livro Building near Malanga (which is the occasion for my bringing up the subject), about 111 families are waiting impatiently for the SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company] tank truck to supply them with gas. And 4 days have already gone by. At first they were informed by SONANGOL that the tank truck was broken down in Dondo; the people would have to be patient and put up with the delay for awhile. But now 4 days have gone by and there is still no sign of gas. Those who live in the building and generally eat at home had to go out to restaurants. Those who have small children are really desperate. We know what the situation is in our restaurants, which have nothing to feed a child. At night the baby's milk bottle must be heated, but where can one heat it? Only a few of them have electric stoves and I do not think anyone wants to build a fire on the floor. So I can truthfully say that an enormous wave of discontent is sweeping that building. There are even those who speak ill of the builder. They say the builders failed to provide for disabled tank trucks. That they should have connected the building directly with SINANGOL through a gas main, and so forth...

All this, the readers will say, as do the tenants, because of a tank truck. This is true and it bothers us even more to think what a gas shortage there could have been if the vehicle in question had broken down in Cunene or in Huila.

In view of the lack of alternatives, I say it is a fact to be considered!

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CSO: 4401

## AGRICULTURE MINISTRY EXPLAINS CAUSES OF MEAT SHORTAGE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Dec 80 pp 2, 10

[Communique from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry]

[Text] A communique issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and signed by the head of that ministry, Manuel Pedro Pacavira of the Party Central Committee, explains objectively the true situation concerning the lack of meat on the national market and its distribution, marketing, and consumption. The same communique also announces a distribution of meat in the near future that will reach the greater part of the population. Because of its importance, we are publishing the complete text of that communique.

Various rumors have been insistently spread concerning the meat shortage. Their purpose has been to convince the popular masses that this shortage will last indefinitely and that it will have far-reaching effects on the general supply for the inhabitants. Because such reports do not correspond to the truth--having been started by those who are only trying to generate confusion--the Ministry of Agriculture is using this means to explain to the public in general what is really happening in a frontal and open attempt to reestablish the truth as it really is.

It is a fact that during the colonial period, Angola was not only self-sufficient as regards its meat supply but also exported that product, although in very small quantities. It is also true that today, in order to satisfy its minimum consumption requirements, our country needs to import large quantities of beef, on which it spends considerable amounts of foreign exchange. The reasons behind this situation can be narrowed down to three: the drop in production, an increase in consumption, and a marked shortage of other items that used to supplement meat consumption.

As regards the drop in the level of production, which in the last years of the colonial period totaled 120,000 head annually (counting only the slaughter of cattle), several facts need to be pointed out. In the first place, almost all of the herds belonging to the capitalist colonial sector were the object of abandonment, pillage, theft, and indiscriminate slaughter during the second war of national liberation. Those responsible were either the South African racists or their lackeys. It can be said, by way of example, that there used to be about 120,000 head of cattle on the Camabatela Plateau. But only about 6,000 were recovered after liberation.

But despite the importance of the capitalist colonial sector, the main supplier of live cattle was the peasant, chiefly in the country's southern regions. About 85 percent of the slaughtered cattle used to come from those regions. Acquisitions from the peasants were handled through a powerful trading network that not only tried to barter by supplying essential items but also, and principally, tried to do so through the forced and corrupt imposition of consumption of food items, chiefly alcoholic beverages. With that trading network completely cut off, it became necessary to establish another that would resolve two concerns simultaneously: meeting the needs of the agropastoral communities and meeting the needs of the urban areas through the availability of an essential item: meat. But the trading network that has been set up does not have the dimension and scope of the colonial trading system, nor--and this is the main point--is the type of relationship thus established capable of assuming the alienating characteristics of corruption that existed then. And since cattle by definition are a valuable item if paid for at fair prices--and it is important to say that at current prices, an animal brings its owner between 6,000 and 8,000 kwanzas--it is easily realized that in view of the range of items available in barter, there has been a big drop in the number of animals available for sale.

But as though that were not enough--as though the difficulty of supplying the countryside in a manner that is correct and consistent with the political principles expressed by the MPLA-Labor Party were not already, in itself, a difficult problem to solve--the difficulty is made worse by the fact that the most important livestock marketing zones are located in Kunene Province and the southern part of Huila Province, both regions where the South African racist gangs, by their constant incursions, are dispersing the herds, setting fire to trading posts, strafing trucks used in transport, and setting fire to vast grazing areas used by the herds. Here marketing has become extremely difficult, and the level of acquisitions has dropped greatly, thus reducing even further the already insufficient number of cattle traded.

But while the drop in domestic production is a fact that can be gaged precisely through data relative to slaughtering at the Industrial Slaughterhouses, the same has not been possible in the area of consumption. Once a luxury item available only to a small privileged class, meat has now become an item of mass consumption that is totally within the reach of the entire urban population. The result is that its consumption has soared. We need only point out that despite the recognized supply difficulties and despite the difficulties that normally exist in procuring a little meat, the quantity of meat distributed in Luanda represents about 8,000 animals per month. In its distribution, priority must be given to social consumption (hospitals, dining halls, hotels, day nurseries, and the Armed Forces), with subsequent distribution to the population through about 80 establishments, only about 10 of which are located in the suburbs. Eight thousand animals per month for just one city translates into about 100 (as published; presumably 100,000 intended) per year, or a little less than the total slaughtered throughout the territory in the colonial period, including quantities for export.

But the shortage of meat--consumer pressure for that product--is also due to the shortage of other products. To mention only a few, the production and distribution of which are also the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, it should be noted that the collapse in the production of chickens and hogs produces heavy pressure on beef consumption and a well-known collapse in supply in general when, for whatever reason, beef is lacking or in short supply.



For the reasons mentioned above, the meat supply has been assured through imports. Moreover, those imports have to be made in the form of relatively small shipments, since the country in general and Luanda very especially do not yet have large facilities for cold storage. Such facilities will not be available until the Luanda Refrigeration Complex is ready. It is now under construction and will be ready to operate during the first half of 1981. This circumstance makes the country, which is already forced to import, dependent on the suppliers and on transportation. Sometimes one or the other fails or is late. And neither must we lose sight of the share of responsibility that can also be placed on our bureaucracy. And when this happens, the lack of reserve stocks and the impossibility of obtaining them mean that the supply system deteriorates--the product is lacking or in short supply. And the reactionary forces within the country, always ready to take advantage of the slightest opportunity to propagate their insidious lies and spread confusion among the masses through rumors, are taking advantage of this temporary, short-term, and circumstantial situation to distort it and make it appear that the shortage will be lengthy and the lack of meat total.

With these facts set forth and the reasons explained, the Ministry of Agriculture wishes by this means to communicate the following to the working masses and to consumers in general:

Because of delays which can in no way be blamed on DINAPROPE [National Cattle Products Distributing Company], an interruption has indeed occurred in the rate at which shipments of imported meat are arriving, and this has resulted in an exhaustion of stocks and in the need to slaughter a few hundred animals at a time of year when doing so is inadvisable because of the condition of pasturelands and the animals themselves.

All the difficulties that arose with the usual supplier have now been overcome, and a resumption of normal supplies is guaranteed. To that end, and according to information we have received, it is expected that the first ship with meat will arrive in Luanda this Saturday. As a result, the situation will be back to normal beginning about the middle of next week.

In the meantime, out of a concern to supply the priority area of social consumption, DINAPROPE will distribute meat this coming Friday, Saturday, and Sunday (the 5th, 6th, and 7th). Although on a more reduced scale, that distribution will also include the population in general.

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## BRIEFS

**OPPORTUNISM DENOUNCED**—In a communique released yesterday, the permanent secretariat of the National Preparatory Commission for the First Extraordinary Party Congress denounced the opportunism of some officials in certain agencies who are using the activities in preparation for the congress as an excuse for the shortage of essential products and manufactured goods. In this regard, the communique makes it clear to the public that the activities in preparation for the First Extraordinary Party Congress in no way affect, have affected, or will affect the distribution of foodstuffs and manufactured goods to the public. The communique therefore appeals to all members of the party, the JMPLA-Party Youth and the general public to report to the secretariat any official who offers such an excuse to justify the shortage of certain foodstuffs or manufactured goods. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Nov 80 pp 2, 5] 6362

**APPEAL FOR RELEASE OF PARAGUAYAN**—The Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples [LAASP] has sent a message to the Paraguayan Communist Party [PC], repudiating the arbitrary arrest of Antonio Maidana, first secretary of the Paraguayan PC. Referring to this act by Stroessner's fascist dictatorship, the message calls it a part of the general imperialist strategy to impede the inevitable progress of the people's struggle for their freedom and emancipation. The document is signed by Domingos Coelho de Cruz, president of the LAASP. It expresses our people's internationalist solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Paraguay, and demands the immediate and unconditional release of Antonio Maidana, a stubborn fighter for democratic freedoms, for his own people and for the oppressed peoples of the world. The LAASP president also urges all peace-loving and progressive forces of mankind to speak out with one voice against the despotism of the fascist dictator Stroessner. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Nov 80 p 1] 6362

**YUGOSLAV COOPERATION AGREEMENT**—Yesterday (Thursday), the official Yugoslav government delegation, which has been visiting our country since 16 November, concluded its discussions with Angolan officials with the signing of industrial cooperation accords. The Yugoslav delegation was led by Aleksander Ilic, vice minister of the Federal Committee for Industry. During its stay in Angola, the delegation met with Henrique Silva, national director of heavy industry. According to a communique released at the closing session of the discussions, the visiting delegation was received by the Angolan ministers of industry, energy and petroleum. Ilic and his delegation were also received by Fonseca Santos, vice minister of construction. In the course of its contacts with various sectors of our



economy, the Yugoslav delegation visited some shoe and furniture factories and the Luanda Railway workshops. According to the communique, the Yugoslav ambassador to Angola took part in the discussions, in which the guidelines were drafted for future cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Nov 80 p 1] [Article by Mario Campos] 6362

AIR LINK WITH CUBA--The Cuban Airlines will resume regular flights from Havana to Luanda on 27 January. This was reported to the Angolan News Agency by Angolan Air Transport [TAAG] deputy administrative director, Jacinto. During talks held on 13 and 14 January between officials of TAAG and the Cuban Airlines, the two sides signed an agreement providing for a commercial flight by Cuban Airlines every 2 weeks between Havana and Luanda. With the resumption of these flights, each airline will be making fortnightly flights. At present only TAAG has weekly flights between the two capitals. These exploratory flights will continue until 31 March. Up to the end of 1978 Cuban Airlines had been flying between Havana and Luanda for about 1 1/2 years. [Text] [LD190412 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 17 Jan 81 LD/EA]

DEFENSE MINISTRY TRAFFIC COMMUNIQUE--On 27, 28, 29 and 30 November, transit of persons and vehicles will be forbidden in the entire southern region of Luanda, according to a communique from the Defense Ministry signed by the head of that ministry, Col Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale). The restrictions apply especially to the areas between the settlement of Benfica and Miradouro da Lua as far as 20 kilometers from the Kwanza River bridge, from 0800 to 1030 hours and from 1300 hours to 1600 hours. On 29 November only, the restrictions will be in force only from 0800 to 1200 hours. According to the communique, the restrictions are being imposed to allow free play to the military maneuvers that were mentioned in the previous communique of 17 November. Within this context, navigation is likewise forbidden during the hours mentioned above on 28 and 29 November from the beach at Samba to 20 kilometers from the mouth of the Kwanza River. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Nov 80 p 2] 8834

YUGOSLAV MEDICAL COOPERATION--A group of 11 Yugoslav physicians led by Dr Radera Prica, professor of gynecology and obstetrics at the Belgrade University School of Medicine, has been in Luanda since Sunday. In a statement given ANGOP [ANGOLA PRESS AGENCY], Dr Radera Prica indicated that the mission of the group he heads lies within the scope of an agreement signed last February in Belgrade between Angolan health officials and Yugoslavia. Under the terms of that agreement, the Yugoslav physicians, who are all specialists (three in internal medicine, one in anesthesia, two in surgery, one in pediatrics, one in gynecology, one in radiology and the other in bacteriology), will train young Angolan professionals in each of the specialties mentioned above. Although the training program is for 4 years, Radera Prica indicated that his group will remain in the People's Republic of Angola for only 6 months, at which time it will be replaced by another group. Thus, every 6 months a new team of Yugoslav specialists in these fields will arrive in Luanda to continue the work until 4 years of training are completed. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Nov 80 p 2] 8834

USSR MOVIE PRODUCERS DELEGATION--A delegation of Soviet movie producers, headed by Nikita Orlov and Helena Solov'eva [illegible], director and actress, respectively, arrived in Luanda on Friday to participate in the Soviet motion picture week organized by the National Angolan Motion Picture Institute, to be held from 21 to 28 November. During its stay in Angola, the Soviet delegation met with Angolan moviemakers, writers, and artists. The meeting will take up questions connected to the new Soviet motion picture system. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Nov 80 p 2, 10] 5058

SECRET TALKS DENIED--Luanda, 8 Jan (TANJUG)--The official Angolan News Agency, ANGOP, has denied reports in the South African paper BEELD on the government in Luanda "having taken the initiative regarding secret negotiations with Pretoria on the future of Namibia." The South African paper also claims, and the official Angola denies, that before this action, the government in Angola informed the regime in Pretoria that the "support to SWAPO is causing serious internal problems in Angola." According to assessments here, another well-planned and well-timed campaign of rumours and lies launched by the racist regime in anticipation of the conference on Namibia which began in Geneva, is involved. "Talks held prior to the conference in Geneva have been initiated by the U.N. which South Africa continues to challenge openly," it is stated in the denial. "It is very naive to fabricate "internal problems" caused by Angola's support to liberation movements because it is well known that there is no greater factor of unity in Angola than its solidarity with the SWAPO and other liberation movements in Africa and the world," the ANGOP commentary states in ending. [Text] [LD081236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1128 GMT 8 Jan 81]

UNDP AID--The UNDP is to grant Angola \$3.5 million to finance various economic development projects in the country. This was revealed by the world body's representative in Angola, (Mr Gunnard Horstmann). He added that his organization will, in the coming years, give Angola (?\$50 million) aid. Later yesterday, after making the declaration, (Mr Horstmann) left for Sao Tome and Principe for talks with officials. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Jan 81 AB]

RECORD OIL PRODUCTION--A member of the Central Committee of Angola's MPLA-Workers Party announced yesterday that the oil refinery plant at (Mulumbe) in Luanda has, for the first time in 7 years, made a record level of production. He said the plant produced 1.2 million cubic tons of crude oil, adding that this is an increase in the efficiency by the plant workers. Comrade Herminio Escorcio made it known that in the next 5 years, close to 3,000 workers at the plant will be provided with advanced production capacity. The oil industry constitutes one of the country's foreign exchange resources. [Text] [AB101000 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 Jan 81 AB]

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DPRK TRADE OFFICIAL--Jon Il Chun, DPRK vice minister for foreign trade, arrives in Luanda this evening for a working visit to our country. He is accompanied by Il Gon, chief of that nation's foreign trade office and a foreign-trade adviser. While here, the DPRK delegation will meet with Angolan authorities associated with the foreign-trade sector. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Dec 80 p 1] 8834

PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY TO PORTUGAL--The Angolan foreign affairs secretary for the presidency of the republic, Carlos Fernandes, returned here yesterday morning from

Lisbon, where he had gone to deliver a message from Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Portuguese Republic. Carlos Fernandes told journalists his trip happened at a propitious time, as Portugal is in the final stages of presidential elections. The special envoy of the Angolan chief of state reported that during his stay there he met with leaders of Portuguese democratic forces, to whom he expressed the solidarity of the Angolan people with their fellow people of Portugal at this time when consolidation of the victories gained through 25 April is at stake. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Dec 80 p 1] 8834

CS0: 4401

## SUDAN'S LEADER NUDGES ERITREANS TOWARDS PEACE

Kuwait KUWAIT TIMES in English 26 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Andrew Lycett]

[Text]

**SUDAN'S** President Nimeri is working hard to bring about peace in the war between the Ethiopians and the Eritreans. During Nimeri's recent visit to Addis Ababa the leader of the main Eritrean nationalist group indicated that his movement would be prepared to take part in a referendum to determine Eritrea's future. Gemini News Service reports on the moves towards the conference table.

There is just a chance that the Eritrean peace plan put by President Nimeri of Sudan to Ethiopian leader Colonel Mengistu during his recent state visit to Addis Ababa might bring the Eritreans to the conference table.

Nimeri's plan involves a seeming volte face from the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front (EPLF), the largest nationalist group fighting in Ethiopia's Northern Red Sea province.

Until now the EPLF has declared itself wholeheartedly against any accommodation with the Ethiopians. Like other Eritreans in the field, it has argued that Ethiopia has never had any real jurisdiction over their homeland.

**FREEDOM**

In the nineteenth century the Ethiopian empire never extended into Eritrea.

Italian colonists used it as their base for incursions into the Horn of Africa from 1890 to 1941 and then Britain occupied it for a few years on behalf of the United Nations which handed it over to Ethiopia in 1983 as a federal state within Haile Selassie's empire.

That decision, says the EPLF was never fully sanctioned by the Eritreans themselves, still less the decision of the Eritrean Assembly in 1983 to end its federal status and become an integrated province of the Ethiopian empire.

For years the EPLF has stuck firmly to its resolve that it would settle for nothing less than total independence for Eritrea. But during Nimeri's visit to Addis Ababa, EPLF leader Ramadan Mohammed Nur indicated that his movement would be prepared to take part in a referendum to determine Eritrea's future status.

According to him, three different political entities would be put at the ballot box — regional autonomy within the state of Ethiopia, federation as existed from 1952-62, or complete independence.

The EPLF's apparent willingness to negotiate is evidence of increasing pressure from interested parties to come to some peaceful solution to the civil war in Eritrea.

This pressure has come partly as a result of continuing disarray among the Eritrean nationalist movements themselves; partly because of President Nimeri's desire to rid himself of the political and economic headache of Eritrean refugees camping on his doorstep; partly from Arab nations hopeful for a Muslim dominated state or province on the southern shores of the Red Sea; and partly from the Soviet Union which is tired

of the drain on the resources of its ally, Marxist Ethiopia, caused by the war.

In the past six months the two main Eritrean nationalist movements, the radical EPLF and the more dogmatically communist Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) have been locked in bitter fighting for control of supply routes to the Eritrean heartland.

### ACTION

In the summer the advancing Ethiopian army threw the EPLF out of its important Northern stronghold of Korrara, linking it to Port Sudan. The EPLF responded, according to reports from Khartoum, by attempting to dislodge the ELF from its comfortable supply route along the highly populated Barkah valley in central Eritrea.

There were premature reports of an outright EPLF victory, but the spoils appear in fact to have been evenly divided.

The subsequent divisions within the Eritrean ranks however encouraged the Ethiopians to launch an offensive in Eritrea in late November, just at the time that Mengistu was reportedly discussing peace initiatives with Nimeri. However, the latest accounts say the Eritreans successfully fought off the

Ethiopian army, and the status quo therefore still exists.

Nimeri himself has his own reasons for trying to get the Eritreans to the peace table. His people are becoming increasingly restless about the economic costs of playing host to 100,000 Eritrean refugees.

There has been political instability in Southern Sudan where anti-Muslim dissidents have traditionally drawn succour from Addis Ababa. With the prospect of oil in the offing in the south, Nimeri wants nothing to upset the delicate peace agreement signed in 1972 between the previously warring North and South regions of his country.

He would, it seems, be prepared to cut back support to the Eritreans if Mengistu would promise to lay off in Southern Sudan.

Nimeri is supported in this policy by some of his Arab allies who have backed Eritrean nationalism fitfully for a long time.

Because of the large Muslim population in Eritrea, Saudi Arabia would be happy to see a sympathetic Eritrean polity — be it an independent state or a region of Ethiopia — effectively acting as a buffer between it and the Marxists in Addis Ababa.

However, the Communists seem to have jumped the gun and made significant progress

in the implementation of a separate peace plan involving the ELF. In the last few months there have been well documented reports of ELF leaders conferring with members of the Ethiopian Derg (the military government) in the presence of Communist party officials from the Soviet Union, South Yemen and Italy.

### MYSTERIOUS

Eritrean politics always moves in mysterious ways. But it appears that Nimeri may have put pressure on the EPLF, still by far the largest Eritrean nationalist movement in the field, to come to at least some form of accommodation with the Ethiopians. Indeed there have been reports of Sudan closing some EPLF supply routes to Eritrea.

Whether Nimeri can actually deliver the Eritreans to the conference table remains to be seen. His motivation is extremely complex and the Eritreans themselves have to overcome deeply-held prejudices against talking to Addis Ababa.

However, there is another movement in the field, the Eritrean Liberation Front Peoples Liberation Forces (ELF-PLF), which although not strong militarily enjoys considerable backing from conservative Arab states in the Gulf.

BRIEFS

EEC ADVANCE--The EEC is to transfer, in sterling, about D10.2m. (4.65m European Units of Account) to The Gambia as an advance compensation for the loss of export earnings in Stabex year 1980. In 1978 the EEC provided The Gambia with D62m. and with D12m. in 1979. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 22-29 Dec 80 p 2650]

NEW DICTIONARY--The Gambian organisation Mbootayi Xamaxami Wolof has decided to produce a dictionary covering all Wolof dialects, which should be a help to everybody, children and adults, learning Wolof (The Government has decided to introduce the teaching of the three national languages--Mandinka, Wolof and Fula--in all primary schools). The public has been invited to help by sending word lists in Wolof to the Mbootayi at 39 Lancaster Street, Banjul. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 22-29 Dec 80 p 2650]

CSO: 4420



## MEASURES TO TRANSFORM OIL INDUSTRY ADOPTED

AB061625 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] The government has set in motion a number of measures to transform the internal infrastructure of the petroleum industry. These include the expansion of the Tema refinery, the construction of bitumen and (cube-blending) plant and the provision of banking facilities. The new measures were announced by the minister of fuel and power, Mr Wulf-Tagoe, at a meeting with representatives of oil companies in Accra yesterday.

He said from this year, oil prospecting will be concentrated on onshore land and in some of the country's lagoons such as the Keta lagoon basin where Texas Petroleum Company, Texaco, will carry out a comprehensive survey prior to drilling later this year.

Mr Wulf-Tagoe recalled a warning by the World Bank that the economies of most nonoil-producing countries would be worsened because of their mounting oil import bill. And he said this is a timely warning to Ghanaians to be more vigilant, circumspect and economic in the use of fuel. He asked the oil companies to ensure that oil is not used as a weapon against the people. Mr Wulf-Tagoe said oil has now assumed the place of a strategic product in world politics and any attempt to hold the nation to ransom through a disruption of what he described as this most essential service must be resisted. He asked the representatives to remove all bottlenecks in the distributive system and aim at establishing a pattern of high performance once and for all.

The minister urged the people to avoid any speculation following the recent efforts made by Philips Petroleum Company off the coast of Half-Assini. Mr Wulf-Tagoe said one well does not constitute an oil field and the company will need more wells to establish the oil deposit in the area. He said the ministry will continue to provide fair and favorable climate for all the companies to work and he hoped 1981 would mark a decisive turning point for the industry.

On measures to conserve fuel, Mr Wulf-Tagoe said his ministry now has sufficient legislative backing to enforce the coupon system and other regulations. He therefore asked the oil companies to issue the necessary directives to their managers, dealers and operators, on the enforcement of the regulations.

CSO: 4420

VIEIRA PROMISES ARMED FORCES FAIR REVIEW

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Dec 80 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] The People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP) will review the assignment of military rank. This decision was announced by Brigade Commander Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Council of the Revolution, during a meeting held with the FARP soldiers in the Bra and Air Base battalions.

According to Nino Vieira, such a review is indispensable in order to stabilize a promotion system which is visibly unjust. The review of ranks will be consistent with an analysis based on "justice and not personal friendship," as occurred last February.

"For this reason it is often said that we do not have the courage to speak the truth. But we have the courage to say 'yes sir' and to take up arms to kill comrades. Do we dare dispense death but not the truth? This fear must end beginning now . . . It was for this that our brave combatants for the liberation of the fatherland rose up on 14 November to free the country, just as in the past they had the awareness and determination to free this land from colonial domination."

These words were spoken by Brigade Commander Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Council of the Revolution, during two meetings held with FARP personnel in the middle of this last week, with the Land Artillery, Air Base and Bra mechanized battalions.

In the two addresses he delivered to his comrades in arms, Nino Vieira congratulated the entire army and in particular the units and their officers who distinguished themselves in the armed uprising on 14 November. "You were witnesses to the great popular demonstration of support for the Council of the Revolution. Our people render you great homage for the brave and revolutionary actions you took, in which you triumphed," he stressed.

Nino Vieira mentioned various factors underlying the 14 November events, including the deterioration of the economic situation in the country, the exchange of imports of goods of first necessity for non-essential goods, basically personal luxuries, the support of development projects of excessive size, the diversion of state funds for the personal profit of certain government leaders, and also the unconstitutional provisions imposed on the deputies just prior to the revolution.

Particular attention was again devoted to our compatriots in exile abroad, to whom the president of the Council of the Revolution issued a moving appeal to return as free men to this land where they have the right to be and to participate in the tasks of reconstruction.

"The interests of the people's masses should come first, followed by the personal interests of those who want to fill their bellies. Therefore we will not tolerate the situation created by the Luis Cabral regime."

It is known that there have been injustices in the barracks reflected in the poor distribution of foodstuffs to soldiers and the maintenance of objects for personal use such as beds, mattresses and sheets, most of which have now entirely disappeared. Nino criticized these irregularities forcefully, and ruled that from now on, the officers of the day will be responsible for overseeing and checking on these matters daily.

"We must put an end to this. It is unjust to have cases in which some soldiers are eating rice boiled in water and salt, while others enjoy meat and fish."

According to the head of the Council of the Revolution, Cape Verde does not have the right to condemn us because we took the government of our country in our own hands. Also, when they had problems which led to the expulsion from the government of some of their ministers in 1979, we did not condemn them. We supported them, because they were acting in accordance with their real situation. That land is theirs.

"And why then do they condemn us, when we remove Luis Cabral from power?" asked Nino Vieira.

"We decided to remove Luis Cabral from the government because he did not favor a stable policy for our economy. He did what he saw fit. And before he leaves here he will tell us where he put the country's economic assets, for they do not belong to him, nor to me, nor to the Iafai nor the Watna. They are instead the assets of our people."

"I am entirely certain that any citizen who feels that he is a true son of this land will not have the moral strength or impudence to take foreign exchange from the country to other places," Nino Vieira said forcefully.

Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira said that many people condemn him. But he believes in the verdict of the people, the main reason he decided to act.

"Many will soon have had their say about my silence concerning the situation in the country, saying I was nowhere to be seen, etc. That I could in fact feign ignorance and continue to live better than other comrades did because I had access to a fine car and a fine house.

"But no, comrades," he protested, pounding his fist on the table, "I would never betray this people. I would rather go on foot but continuing to fight for the interests of the people of this land."

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### NATION'S CITIZENS IN PORTUGAL URGED TO RETURN

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] A government delegation from the Republic of Guinea-Bissau headed by Comrade Avito Jose da Silva, secretary general of the rural development commission, is visiting Lisbon for the purpose of making contact with all citizens of Guinea-Bissau now in Portugal. The delegation hopes to discuss the current situation in our country with them and explain it to them with a view to their return to work and thus participation in the national reconstruction.

It was decided to send this mission pursuant to the message addressed to the country by the president of the Council of the Revolution, Brigade Commander Joao Bernardo Vieira (Nino), in which he said that all of the sons of this land should participate in national reconstruction, because now we want a policy of harmony.

This delegation must explain the reasons for and goals of the great 14 November event and the fate which awaits our country from now on to our citizens in Portugal.

When asked about the number of our citizens in Portugal, Comrade Avito da Silva said that the embassy of Guinea-Bissau in that country has precise instructions to draft such an estimate, both with regard to the number and the professional capabilities of each individual, because "many of our technicians, engineers, doctors and nurses are there."

The delegation also includes Comrade Leonel Vieira, director of administrative and cultural affairs at the Foreign Affairs Commission, and Henriqueta Godinho, general director of the civil service.

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CSO: 4401

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### SWEDEN PROVIDES RURAL ASSISTANCE, PORTUGAL TRAINING

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Dec 80 p 2

[Excerpts] The SIDA, a Swedish government international cooperation agency, has placed about 4 million Swedish kronor at the disposal of the state commission for rural development, to be used for the financing of the rural development project in zone 1 (Cacheu and Oio region) in the coming year. This report was made available to our correspondent by agronomical engineer Jorge Oliveira, general director of the Bachil pilot project, who returned from a 2-week trip to Stockholm and Lisbon last Wednesday.

It should be noted that according to Jorge Oliveira's statement, the SIDA authorities have shown considerable interest in financing long-term projects directly linked with agriculture (10, 15 and even 20 years).

During their stay in Sweden, the members of our delegation visited the university in Upsala to examine the possibility of cooperation with that institution.

#### Cadre Training

During their return to Bissau, the Guinean representatives stopped in Lisbon, where one technician with our delegation remained to study the possibility of cadre training (including the drafting of a schedule for 1981), on the basis of his experience with the Bachil project, and also to analyze the possibility of visits by some Portuguese technicians.

It will be remembered that some three Bachil rural extension technicians have already taken refresher courses at the headquarters of the Caldas da Rainha Training Center. Four extension workers are to go there next year in order to take the supervision and refresher course in horticulture and orchardry. The possibility of sending more extension workers to Portugal for the same purpose will be studied later.

According to agronomer Jorge Oliveira, all of the scholarships will be financed by the SIDA beginning in 1981, "with a view to continuing to train cadres for zone 1."

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CSO: 4401

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### BRIEFS

IDB CONSTRUCTION LOAN--The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) has approved financing for new member country projects totaling \$102.5 million, with an allocation of \$2 million (about 70 million pesos) to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau for the purchase of civil construction equipment, in particular materials for asphaltting and cement. This decision was approved at a meeting of the executive board and the directors of the IDB held in September of this year. It should be noted that there are other IDB-financed projects in our country. On the other hand, this body holds 30 percent of the capital stock in the Cumere Agroindustrial Project. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Dec 80 p 3] 5157

CUBAN MEDICAL TEAM--Within the framework of cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and Cuba in the public health sector, the fifth team of Cuban doctors is now in Bissau. These 17 specialists will provide 2 years of service in various hospitals in the country, replacing the earlier team which completed 2 years of cooperative service last November. This team includes experts in the fields of pediatrics, gynecology, treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat, clinical and general medicine, cardiology, psychology and epidemiology. The first 3 teams which began work in 1975 served for 1 year. Beginning with the fourth team, the assignment period was extended to 2 years in order to allow the doctors better to master the national language and to acquire a profound knowledge of the health problems in the country and thus to render better service. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Dec 80 p 4] 5157

CSO: 4401



## MOI RESHUFFLES CABINET

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Dec 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] President Moi yesterday made a mini-reshuffle involving Assistant Ministers and Permanent Secretaries.

He appointed Baringo North MP Henry Rugumo Cheboiwo Assistant Minister for Cooperative Development and transferred six Assistant Ministers.

The President also transferred six Permanent Secretaries, appointed six new chairmen of parastatal bodies and a new Kenya Airways board of directors under the chairmanship of Mr. Maina Wanjigi, a former Assistant Minister for Education.

The changes were announced by the Chief Secretary, Mr. Jeremiah Kiereini, on behalf of the President.

Mr. Cheboiwo was appointed to the portfolio he held before losing in the last general elections. He made a comeback to Parliament after his petition was allowed by the High Court and he was nominated unopposed in a by-election in June.

The six Assistant Ministers were moved as follows:

Mark Mwithaga from Labour to Tourism.

Mr. Ngengi Muigai from Water Development to Works.

Mr. F. F. Gumo from Tourism to Local Government.

Mr. Meshack ole Nampaso from Works to Water Development.

Shariff Nassir from Commerce to Labour.

Mr. P. E. M. Ivuti from Agriculture to Commerce.

The Permanent Secretaries were transferred as follows:

Mr. Joseph Muliro from Foreign Affairs to Culture and Social Services.

Mr. J. H. Wairagu from Water Development to Information.

Mr. J. Muchemi from Culture and Social Services to Foreign Affairs.

Mr. J. H. O. Omino from Works to Water Development.

Mr. J. Gituma from Information and Broadcasting to Commerce.

Mr. J. Shamalla from Commerce to Works.

The former executive chairman of National Bank of Kenya, Mr. S. M. Githunguri, was appointed chairman of Development Finance Company of Kenya.

A former Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Jean Marie Seroney, was appointed chairman of Industrial Development Bank.

The post of Kenatco chairman, left vacant by the late Brig. Lucas Matu's death was filled by Mr. S. L. Maitsi, Mr. Clement Lubembe, a former Tourism Assistant Minister, was appointed chairman of National Construction Corporation.

Prof. George Saitoti, chairman of the Department of Mathematics at the University of Nairobi, was appointed chairman of Mumias Sugar Company, an office previously held by Mr. Odongo Onamo. Mr. Onamo is chairman of the University Council, among other appointments.

Coast PC Luka Gaigalo was appointed chairman of Kenya Cashewnuts. He has not been replaced as Provincial Commissioner.

Members of the Kenya Airways board of directors, in addition to Mr. Wanjigi, Mr. Philip Ndegwa, Mr. R. M. Mwilu, Mr. G. W. Boswell, Mr. Andrew Kiptoon, Mr. P. K. Jani and the Permanent Secretaries in the Ministries of Transport and Communications, Tourism and the Treasury.

The managing director will continue to be Lord Cole. Mr. Wanjigi replaces Mr. Eliud Mathu.

Mr. Wanjigi was born in 1933 and holds M.A. and M.Sc. degrees. He has been an Assistant Minister in the Ministries of Water Development and Education since 1974.

He was born in Murang'a and educated at Makerere University College. Prior to joining politics, he was Assistant Director of Agriculture in 1964 and Director of Agriculture from 1965 to 1966. Mr. Wanjigi is also the current assistant secretary-general of Kanu.

Mr. Lubembe is a veteran trade unionist-turned-politician. He was born in 1929 in Isukha, Kakamega. He was the first secretary-general of the Central Organisation of Trade Unions in 1963 after the Kenya Federation of Labour was banned.

He joined the trade union movement in 1951. He was an Assistant Minister for Tourism and Wildlife when he lost his parliamentary seat in the last elections.

Mr. Seroney was born in 1925 in Kapsabet. He was educated at Alliance High School from 1941 to 1944 before going to Makerere University College where he studied from 1945 to 1956.

A lawyer, Mr. Seroney also studied in India and London. He was Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly when he was detained in October 1975. He was released by President Moi after Mzee Kenyatta's death.

Mr. Githunguri is former executive chairman of National Bank of Kenya. He was appointed to the post in 1976 after working with the bank as branch manager in Nakuru, Mombasa and Nairobi.

He went to Karura SDA School in 1958, St. Mary's High School in Alaska and then to Alaska Methodist University from where he graduated with a degree in economics and mathematics.

Mr. Cheboiwo was first elected MP in 1966, but he has been involved in politics since 1955. He has been a senator and chairman of the County Council of Rift Valley.

CSO: 4420

## TANZANIAN TROOPS ARE ALLEGED TO BE AMONG RUSTLERS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by Gideon Mulasai: "Bandits 'Were Dar Soldiers'"]

[Text]

**SOME of the 22 Tanzanian cattle rustlers killed by Kenyan police at Talek, 30 km inside the Kenya border, were members of the Tanzanian armed forces.**

Tanzanian claims that they were Tanzanian nationals living along the border in Mara region are untrue, it is claimed.

A NATION investigation yesterday revealed that four of the dead were in full army combat uniform, one was a known game ranger from Serengeti Game Reserve, who had frequently been on the Kenyan side, a large number were uniformed members of Jushi La Mgambo and there were a few civilians.

Evidence of the participation of the armed forces of Tanzania was supported by the uniform, ammunition and equipment recovered from the killed men.

It was also established that the raiders stole 700 head of cattle, not 400 as previously thought.

The recovered ammunition comprised several Chinese-made plastic guns, and magazines. Also found on the bodies were army belts, plastic water bottles, army ground sheets, bows and arrows and sisias.

The game ranger was identified as Daudi Malwa, who on a

number of occasions frequented the Kenya side of the Mara, a reliable source said, adding that it was not possible for civilians to possess the type of guns found.

Now, tight security, including a patrolling helicopter, has been intensified along the Kenya-Tanzania border.

Talking to the NATION in Narok, DC S.E. Oburu said everything possible was being done to ensure that Kenyans living along the border were safe.

The DC wondered what the Tanzanians were upto.

"At first, we thought they were interested in disrupting our booming tourism industry, but now we don't understand the issue," he said.

Meanwhile, Tanzania cannot guarantee that there will be no future cattle raids across the border, the country's Home Affairs Minister said yesterday in Dar es Salaam.

Brig. Muhyiddin Kimariyo said: "Tanzania cannot guarantee that such incidents will not in the future occur again because these people were not sent by the government."

He added: "It should be noted that the cattle raiding activities are two-way traffic, with raiders from Tanzania going into Kenya and those from Kenya coming into Tanzania to carry out cattle raids."

Reports said that 35 Masai nomads had migrated towards the interior of Narok District because all their cattle, their only source of income, had been raided.

## BRIEFS

FOUR PAC MEN FREED--Maseru.--The Lesotho Court of Appeal yesterday set aside the conviction and sentence imposed on four South African political refugees in the Lesotho High Court last year for the murder of Mr Reginald Senkoto, the former curator of the Lesotho national museum. The four men, all members of the banned Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa, were freed by the Judge President of the Appeal Court, Mr Justice I A Maisels, sitting with two other Appeal Judges. The men are Thamsanqa Adams, D Nonqauza, V Petcha and V Biko. The principal crown counsel, Mr K C Kamalanathan, said the evidence on which the men were convicted was unsatisfactory. Mr Justice Maisels accordingly upheld the appeal and set aside the conviction and sentence.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Jan 81 p 8]

CSO: 4420

## MADAGASCAR

### DPRK GIFT OF TWO SHIPS REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 2 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Toamasina--Another international event took place at Toamasina when the ambassador from North Korea officially turned over two high speed motorboats and military materiel to Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona on Friday, 20 November 1980.

The Ambalamana international airfield was the first rendezvous point for the approximately 20-person Korean delegation headed by their ambassador accredited to the DRM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] and the Malagasy delegation headed by Prime Minister Rakotoarijaona; from the civilian sector, Rabe Denis, faritany vice-presicomex, led all elected officials of the decentralized community and Stephen Jacques, presicomex of the fivondronana of Toamasina-1, headed the group of AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution] central committee members, and from the military sector, Sibon Guy, minister of defense; CRS [Supreme Revolutionary Council] members Fiakara Jean Ferlin and Marson Max; Colonel Rakotoarison, chief of staff of the people's army; Lt Col Jonah Joseph of the Army; Commander Ratsimandresy of the Navy and Colonel Radody-Ralarosy of the civil service participated.

The 30-car procession went immediately to the port, the second rendezvous point for the two delegations.

After reviewing the army and gendarmerie squad, the various officials, newspaper reporters and radio broadcasters boarded one of the two coast guard boats for a short 20 minute cruise.

After the trial run, everyone went to Camp Chanaron to inspect the materiel given to the people's army for the nation's security.

Then all prominent and local officials went to the Officers Circle Mess on Ratsimilajo Blvd. There were two books with red covers on a table.

The DRM minister of defense and the Korean ambassador signed their names and exchanged the documents while the audience applauded.

The Korean ambassador was the first official to speak. He expressed his



his satisfaction that the DPRK was again providing fraternal aid in the form of military materiel and two high speed motorboats to protect Madagascar's coasts and its sovereignty. He then spoke about the Sixth Congress recently held in North Korea; more than 142 delegates participated. This congress, he said, enabled the participants to see the Djoutche. The speaker went on to speak of the friendship between the two presidents and the ties between the two countries.

He concluded by expressing the wish that the friendship and fraternal cooperation between Korea and Madagascar last a long time.

Then the prime minister spoke. He first talked of the deep friendship between the two peoples of Korea and Madagascar, of the similar views between President Didier Ratsiraka, eminent leader of the Malagasy people, and President Kim Il-song, respected and well-loved leader of the Korean people, who fights for just causes and heaps shame on colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and imperialism. He also spoke of the Malagasy people's difficult struggle against economic, cultural and social underdevelopment, of the aid of friendly countries in this struggle, like the DPRK which, in addition to other aid, just provided materiel for national defense.

Then the prime minister said how deeply the DRM desired the national reunification of the two Koreas so the people's future would be brighter, happier and more prosperous.

In conclusion, he thanked the Korean people and expressed the wish that the two peoples might be even more closely united, that President Kim Il-song, great leader of the Korean people, and President Didier Ratsiraka, eminent leader of the Malagasy people, might have long lives and that the revolutionary friendship and solidarity between the two peoples might last a long time.

After the speeches, there were refreshments in the south section of the building.

#### The Motorboats

These two motorboats bring the number of high speed coast guard vessels to four.

Each boat weights 70 tons, has 1.5 to 2 meter long, 50 mm to 70 mm caliber guns and can travel up to 40 knots, or 74 km an hour.

9479

CSO: 4400

DETAILS ON AIRCRAFT GIVEN

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 9 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Mahajanga—The recently acquired coast guard aircraft HS 748 demonstrated its capabilities on its first trial run on Sunday in the skies of Mahajanga; CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] members Jean de Dieu Randriantanany and Rakotonanahary Desire, the secretary general of the Ministry of Transport, Food and Tourism, the British ambassador to Madagascar and other officials were on board.

Faritany president, Mr Rajaofera, headed the welcoming committee; he was accompanied by elected officials and local AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution] leaders. Mr Rajaofera stressed that the revolutionary power has had a constant concern for Mahajanga. He illustrated his remarks with examples and stated that, to express its gratitude, the entire faritany was rededicating itself to making the socialist revolution a triumph.

CSR member Randriantanany spoke of the technical capabilities of the British-made plane; he said it performs coast guard duties and can also be converted into a rescue plane. The radar can scan the area near its positions and the plane can take off and land in the worst weather conditions as well as fly at very low altitudes.

Three Reasons

Randriantanany said the government officials had three reasons for choosing Mahajanga for this trial run—Mahajanga's coasts were right to demonstrate the coast guard functions of the airplane, its good airport made the work easier and Mahajanga was known for its revolutionary zeal.

This jet plane can, if necessary, use its propellers; it transports up to 36 passengers and flies at a maximum speed of 450 km an hour. A dirigible parachute jump show followed this flight.

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CSO: 4400

## ECONOMIC CRISIS IN COUNTRY DESCRIBED

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by J-C P.]

[Text] The social climate in Madagascar has clearly deteriorated. In Tananarive at the beginning of December, 40 "looters" were arrested for acts of vandalism in the center of a capital whose resupply efforts are becoming increasingly difficult. At the university, the faculty, followed by the students, went on strike at the start of November to obtain autonomy and the restructuring of studies. Finally, famine is raging in the southern part of the big island. According to a well-informed source, armored vehicles were sent to that region to prevent "hunger strikes."

The government has admitted that the country is going through a "deep economic crisis" whose three principal factors, in its opinion are: the "important" deterioration in the rates of exchange, a drop in domestic agricultural production because of climatic reasons and the "very sizable" increase in the price of oil.

Mouja Jaona, a nationalist leader from the south, has been placed under house arrest. JEUNE AFRIQUE reports that the founder of MONIMA [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar] (Madagascar for the Malagasy) was "picked up" as he deplaned at Tananarive--he was arriving from Tulear, the capital of the south--and "immediately placed under protective confinement in his residence." Other sources spoke of the "kidnapping" of Mouja Jaona, who had once been imprisoned under the Tsiranana regime. He is over 60 years of age and is in poor health.

While continuing to lash out against "counterrevolutionaries and saboteurs of socialism and other agents of imperialism," President Ratsiraka's government, whose foreign debt totals \$690 million, had made an appeal to France on the occasion of a brief stopover in Paris by the Malagasy chief of state at the end of summer. This appeal was examined once again during the official visit of Mr Galley, minister of cooperation, to Tananarive at the end of October (LE MONDE, 1 November). The Malagasy president's request was well received, in spite of the regime's quite critical positions vis-a-vis France's African policy.

Although external factors are in large measure at the heart of the economic situation's deterioration, poor administration also seems in part to be responsible for it. According to information from a reliable source, for the first time since World War II, famine is said to have caused deaths. Faced by this situation, a regime which

does not wish, moreover, to alienate possible Western support, has just put an end to two trials involving eight foreigners who had been detained for many months on the principal charges of "plotting against the security of the state" or "espionage." They were acquitted last week.

Following Galley's visit, in order to demonstrate its good faith, Madagascar reopened its consulate in Reunion, which had been closed since 1973. (LE MONDE, 29 November).

8143

CSO: 4400

## BRIEFS

**FRENCH OFFICIAL'S VISIT--**Reuter--Martin Kirsch, counselor to the Elysee for African and Malagasy affairs, arrived in Tananarive on Thursday, 25 December, for a 48-hour visit during which he is notably to meet with the Malagasy president, Mr Ratsiraka. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Dec 80 p 3] 8143

**THREE FOREIGNERS FREED--**AFP--Two Germans and one Austrian who had been detained in Madagascar for 16 months were acquitted Saturday, 20 December, in Tananarive on the basis of reasonable doubt following a 10-hour hearing. They had been charged with espionage, an attack or plot against the internal security of the state and illegal entry into the country. Their sailboat had run aground on the coast of Madagascar, in the Mozambique Channel, during the night of 18-19 August 1979. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Dec 80 p 4] 8143

**STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE--**Antananarivo, Madagascar, Jan 15 (AFP)--Several hundred striking students and members of the banned left-wing Monima Party today marched through the streets of the capital here calling for the release of Monima leader Monja Jaona, who was placed under house arrest last November 30. The demonstration, the first time that students from Madagascar University have left their campus and taken to the streets since they began a strike some months ago, ended peacefully outside the Presidential Palace, which was heavily guarded. The demonstrators, who before the march handed out leaflets calling on the population of the capital to join them, carried banners which called for a government purge and an anti-corruption drive. Mr Jaona is leader of the Monima Party and nominal head of the opposition to the socialist regime of President Didier Ratsiraka. The Monima Party, which has its power base in the south of the country, where Mr. Jaona was born, was banned in June 1977, when it left the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution, the country's sole authorized political grouping. Mr. Jaona's arrest has provided a political focus for social unrest that has troubled the capital since last November. Last month, police arrested more than 40 people after crowds looted shops. [Text] [AB151655 Paris AFP in English 1630 GMT 15 Jan 81]

CSO: 4420

## GWF HEADQUARTERS BURN: DOCUMENTS DESTROYED

### GWF Files Destroyed

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 26 Nov 80 p 1

[Article: "GWF Headquarters Destroyed By Fire. Important Documents Burned. The Police Are Investigating"]

[Text] The headquarters of the General Workers Federation, Brabant Street Port Louis, where some 40 unions affiliated to the federation used to hold their meetings, were burnt to the ground by a fierce fire yesterday afternoon. A first inspection by the GWF secretary, Mr Bidianand Jhurry, showed that all the documents kept by the federation: files, registers, receipt books, as well as accounting books and a certain amount of cash which the federation kept in the drawers of its treasurer's office had been destroyed.

Usually, the GWF offices remained open until late in the afternoon to accomodate union meetings. For once, they had been closed earlier since most of the personnel had gone to the Legislative Assembly where three important motions were being debated.

The alarm was given by a car driver. As he was turning into Brabant Street around 1530 hours, he noticed smoke coming out of the building. The Port-Louis firemen were called and arrived promptly; however, they met with a major difficulty: the doors of the building were locked. Inside, the fire was spreading and it did not spare the old wooden furniture which the building contained.

Is this accidental or is it the result of sabotage? This question has been on everyone's lips since yesterday evening, but no hasty conclusions should be drawn pending the completion of the police investigation. Assistant-commissioner Juggernaut was on the premises yesterday, which shows how important this matter is to the authorities. Since yesterday, the Riot Unit has been guarding the ruins of the building which was intimately connected to the history of the GWF's labor struggle. This is where, last August, GWF leaders and other workers had gone on a hunger strike.



The news of the fire has stunned the members of the GWF and of the MMM (Mauritian Militant Movement).

This morning, Mr Paul Berenger made the following statement to LE MAURICIEN: "I know that this will be a hard blow to the GWF and that it will considerably hinder its work." But, the federation negotiator went on: "The GWF, I am sure, will be strong enough to get back onto its feet."

#### MMM Takes In GWF

Port Louis THE NATION in French 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Article: "After the Brabant Street Fire, MMM Takes in GWF"]

[Text] The General Workers Federation will, for the time being, use the headquarters of the Mauritian Militant Movement, rue La Poudriere in Port-Louis. This was decided yesterday by GWF and MMM leaders following the fire which destroyed the federation's offices rue Brabant.

Asked by THE NATION whether arson might have been involved, Mr Paul Berenger, GWF negotiator and general secretary of the MMM, stated that he would not answer this question before the enquiry had been completed.

For his part, the prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, stated that the police, following the normal procedure, had opened an investigation of the causes of the fire. The prime minister was answering an urgent oral question by Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, the opposition leader.

During a press conference, yesterday, Mr France Soopramanien, president of the GWF, expressed the hope that this fire would give a new start to the federation. "The GWF has the potential for it, and it will get out of this stronger than before," Mr Soopramanien said. In the meanwhile, the GWF has offered its full cooperation to the police, and it has opened an office on rue Brabant to direct union members to the headquarters of the MMM, rue La Poudriere, where the federation is being housed temporarily.

Mr Paul Berenger, for his part, stated that the GWF will have to overcome the heavy handicap resulting from the destruction of all the documents kept Brabant Street.

Mr Berenger stated that he would wait for the completion of the police investigation before expressing an opinion on the causes of the fire. Under the law on arson, a judicial enquiry directed by a magistrate could be ordered.

Pending the completion of the investigation, wild rumors were circulating in political circles.

## TRADE DEFICIT FOR 1979 REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Article: "Balance of Trade: Record Deficit of 1,061 Million Rupees in 1979"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /Our importations have reached 3.6 billion rupees, including 515 million for oil and 750 million for food./

/South Africa has become our main supplier (459 million), overtaking Great-Britain./

/Last year, Mauritius has recorded the largest commercial deficit in its history: 1,061 million rupees, according to an official report published this week by the Department of Customs. This deficit of 1,061 million rupees together with that recorded in 1978 (1,003 million rupees) add up to a total deficit of 2,063 Million rupees in 2 years. In fact, Mauritian importations have reached 3,634 million rupees last year, whereas our exportations amounted only to 2,432 million rupees./

It should be noted that Mauritius' balance of trade has consistently shown a deficit since 1975. Here is how this deficit has progressed from year to year:

- 1975	. . . . .	83.2 million rupees		
- 1976	. . . . .	573.8	"	"
- 1977	. . . . .	816.4	"	"
- 1978	. . . . .	1,003	"	"
- 1979	. . . . .	1,061	"	"

Importations last year were double that of 1974 (although that was during the sugar boom). They have progressed as follows:

- 1973	. . . . .	915 million rupees		
- 1974	. . . . .	1,759	"	"
- 1975	. . . . .	1,995	"	"
- 1976	. . . . .	2,408	"	"
- 1977	. . . . .	2,950	"	"
- 1978	. . . . .	3,076	"	"
- 1979	. . . . .	3,634	"	"

It should also be noted that our bill for imported oil and oil products almost doubled last year, increasing from 274 to 515 million rupees, i.e. a 240 million increase within one year. Thus, oil has become one of our largest import items, exceeding by far textiles (314 million), meat (104 million), rice (147 million), cement (137 million), the various metals (269 million) and vehicles (94 million). Last year, total food importations amounted to 758 million rupees. More than ever, therefore, Mauritius is dependent on foreign countries for its subsistence.

The European Economic Community as a whole is our main trade partner: 1,170 million rupees for importations (out of 3,634 million) and 2,023 million rupees for exportations (out of 2,432 million). Within the CEE, an analysis shows that Great-Britain is by far our largest trade partner: close to 500 million rupees for importations and 1,500 million for exportations. France is also becoming an important trade partner: 335 million for importations, 267 million for exportations.

South Africa is also retaining a considerable importance in our trade: 495 million rupees for importations (ranking first among countries), only 13 million for exportations.

It should be noted that, despite discussions on the necessity to reduce Mauritius' dependence on South Africa, this dependence, on the contrary, keeps increasing. South Africa is now /the country ranking first in importance for our importations;/ it has overcome Great-Britain in this respect in 1979, with 495 million's worth of importations against 489 million from Great-Britain. Importations from South Africa have increased by 137 million from one year to the next, i.e. by more than 30 percent.

An important factor to consider in our relations with South Africa, and one which should bring back some common sense to a debate which often goes astray.

Other important trade partners: Germany (importations: 133 million rupees; exportations: 70 million), Australia (181 million), India (169 million), Kenya (cement; 136 million), United States (importations: 152 million; exportations: 316 million), Bahrein (oil; 309 million).

STATISTICS ON DEMOGRAPHIC IMBALANCE

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 26 Nov 80 pp 1,4

[Article: "According To the Latest Official Statistics, 7 Mauritians Out Of 10 Are Under 35"]

[Text] - Women outnumber men (+15,122)  
- Considerable demographic imbalance between regions.

Seven Mauritians out of 10 (73.3 percent of the population) are under 35. One Mauritian out of 2 is under 21. Our population is one of the youngest in the world. At least, these are the conclusions one can draw from the latest statistical data compiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics and brought up-to-date for 31 December 1979.

Another important fact: While there were slightly more men than women in 1972--approximately 1,000 more--the trend subsequently reversed itself in the favor of women, and it has remained that way since the latest figures show a female population of 484,669 souls, against 469,547 for the male population, i.e. a numerical difference of 15,122 in favor of the women.

We should also underline that the figure representing the total Mauritian population is rapidly approaching the million: on 30 December 1979, there were 954,216 Mauritians in all and, according to the Bureau of Statistics, the rate of demographic growth has been 1.57 percent during 1979, against 1.77 percent in 1978 and 1.51 percent in 1977. The lowest rate recorded since 1963 had been 1.07 percent, the rate for 1973.

To come back to the age of the population, here are a few detailed statistics:

- 34.5 percent of the population is under 15; 42.3 percent under 18; 49.2 percent under 21; 57.7 percent is over 18; 50.8 percent over 21 and only 6.6. percent is over 60.

Besides, on 31 December 1979, more than 4 Mauritians out of 10 were living in one of the 5 towns in the country. On 30 June 1979, Port-Louis had 144,412 inhabitants, while Beau-Bassin/Rose-Hill kept its place as the second

town in the country, with 84 728 inhabitants, far ahead of Curepipe with 55,175. Vacoas/Phoenix and Quatre-Bornes rank about even with Curepipe, demographically speaking, if one may say, with 52,793 and 54,509 inhabitants respectively.

Among the districts, Plaines Wilhems ranks first with 280,582 inhabitants, ahead of Port-Louis (144,412 inhabitants), Flack (101,752), Grand Port (89,504), Pamplemousses (77,294), Riviere du Rempart (75,962), Savanne (58,380), Moka (53,829), and Riviere Noire (29,784).

These figures reflect a profound imbalance in the population distribution and demonstrate once again, in our opinion, the necessity for the development of new urban centers--which is also recommended by the National Physical Development Plan (NPDP)--and for the improvement of the quality of life in rural areas proper.

It is now clear that a town like Port-Louis, to name an example, has undergone a growth with which municipal services have not been able to keep pace, and that it is urgent to realize as quickly as possible the projected transfer of some of the capital's functions to Ebene, near Reduit.

Apart from that, political headquarters will be interested to learn that, on 30 June 1979, there were close to 526,000 voters.

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CSO:4400

GUYANA EMPLOYMENT OFFER REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 17 Nov 80 p 1

[Article: "SSR Offered 10,000 Jobs For Mauritians Willing to Emigrate To Guyana"]

[Text] After the Persian Gulf, new horizons might open for Mauritian candidates to emigration. Ten thousand Mauritians wishing to leave may find jobs as farm workers and craftsmen in Guyana (formerly British Guyana), if the formal offer made to the Mauritian government last Friday by Professor Cambridge, an Englishman who is the economic advisor of Mr Forbes Burnam's government, is accepted.

Mr Cambridge made this offer during a visit to the prime minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. He has also had conversations on this subject with the minister of Finances and other members of the government.

A South American state and a member of the Commonwealth, Guyana (830,000 inhabitants) is engaged in an agricultural and industrial development process which has been made possible by the recent discovery of gold and oil. According to Professor Cambridge, this country, the society of which has certain cultural affinities with ours, lacks manpower.

With a total area of 215,000 square kilometers, i.e. 115 times as much as Mauritius, and a population smaller by some 200,000 inhabitants, Guyana can in fact provide jobs for a lot more than 10,000 Mauritian workers; besides, Professor Cambridge considers this figure to be "very conservative." The principal activity is the cultivation of sugar cane (an activity in which Mauritians could find employment) and of rice, as well as drilling and the processing of bauxite.

For a time, its political situation was disturbed by a clash between supporters of the two main political parties of the country: the majority party led by the present prime minister, Burnam, and the opposition led by Mr Cheddy Jagan. But the situation now seems to be becoming stable.



Although the Mauritian government is interested in the Guyanese offer, it does not want to make a rash decision. Professor Cambridge left Saturday and will come back to Mauritius in January to continue the discussions and provide more information.

During a meeting in Quatre-Bornes yesterday, the Labor Party already started promoting this offer among its members.

9294

CSO:4400

## SECOND CONGRESS OF CUBAN COMMUNIST PARTY HAILED

### Dos Santos Comments

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portugues 24 Dec 80 p 1

[Excerpts] "The Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba a grand occasion for the meeting of revolutionary and progressive forces on an international scale," said Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, Central Committee secretary for economic policy of the FRELIMO Party, yesterday morning.

Marcelino dos Santos addressed national information media moments after landing at Mavalane Airport, coming from Havana, capital of the Republic of Cuba, where he attended that congress in response to an invitation from the Communist Party of Cuba; according to this high Mozambican leader, this invitation expresses the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation existing between our parties, peoples, and governments.

During his trip to that socialist country, the Central Committee secretary for economic policy of the FRELIMO Party, headed a party delegation from Mozambique, consisting of Raimundo Guela Valoy, member Central Committee, FRELIMO Party; Jose Julio Andrade, head, cadre department, Central Committee, and director, office of the chairman of the FRELIMO Party; and Rosalia Lumbela, provincial committee secretary for ideological work of the FRELIMO Party in Sofala.

### Congress Was Political Celebration

"For a party such as our parties, our Marxist-Leninist parties, the congress is always a big political celebration in the life of the people," said Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos in once again underscoring the importance of that great political event; he added that this is the result of much hard work, an effort simultaneously aimed at reviewing past activities up to this moment and, on the other hand, looking forward to the work of the party in the future.

According to the Central Committee secretary for economic policy of the FRELIMO Party, this effort was condensed in the Central Committee report submitted to the congress by the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Fidel Castro, in which he expressed the situation such as it really exists in Cuba.

At this point, Marcelino dos Santos made reference to the address delivered by our delegation during the Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba which stressed the fact that document submitted there has been a "living and impressive x-ray of life in Cuba such as it really is."

#### Congress Resolutions

One of the aspects stressed by the Central Committee secretary for economic policy of the FRELIMO Party related to the resolutions emerging from that congress which centered around two fundamental points: on the economic battlefield, it spelled out the need for turning Cuba into an advanced socialist country, which means consolidating the technical and material bases for the construction of the socialist society so as to improve all aspects of the life of the Cuban in a significant manner; the other point on which the resolutions of the congress were concentrated involved internationalism. "We can say that the Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba was an opportunity for a gathering of the international revolutionary and progressive forces. The congress was attended by 140 foreign delegations, including communist, worker, and progressive parties from Europe, Africa, and Latin America," said Marcelino dos Santos.

And he added: "The communist party emerged stronger from the congress, with greater representation of the worker-peasant alliance and the Cuban women, when compared to the past. A Central Committee emerged with a greater capacity for running the Cuban state and society."

#### FRELIMO Central Committee Message

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] "Our trench is the same because Marxism-Leninism unites us," stressed the message from the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party to the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. "The roads that our two peoples are walking are common roads and our trench is the same. This springs from the ideology which links our two parties—the Marxist-Leninist ideology. This is one of the central aspects of relations between the Mozambican and Cuban peoples, as underscored in the message from the FRELIMO Party Central Committee to the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. This message, which we are reproducing below in its entirety was presented during the activities of that congress by Marcelino dos Santos, FRELIMO Party secretary for economic policy. The significance of solidarity between Mozambique and Cuba—a solidarity which must be viewed in the context of proletarian internationalism which guides the actions of the two parties—is illustrated by the message the FRELIMO Party Central Committee with help of historic examples, given below.

Esteemed and Respected Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba,

Comrade Delegates,

Comrades and Friends,

In the name of the PRELIMO Party Central Committee, in the name of the Mozambican communists, the workers, the peasants in their cooperatives, the soldiers, the revolutionary intellectuals, in the name of the entire Mozambican people, we hail the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and we extend a warm and profoundly friendly embrace to the Cuban communists and to the entire fighting people of Cuba, the island of liberty.

This congress marks a new phase in the development of the victorious Cuban revolution, a revolution which, in enlarging the liberated zone of mankind, established the first socialist fatherland in America, opening up new and shining prospects for the peoples of that part of the world.

Over a period of 22 years, the Cuban Socialist Revolution rose, asserted itself, and became constantly stronger at the very doorstep of the imperialist monster; it has inspired and it will continue to inspire the fight of the revolutionaries on all continents for socialism and peace.

During this historically short span of time, the Cuban people has achieved great successes in the construction of socialism. These successes are a clear demonstration of the correct political line of the Communist Party of Cuba which--creatively applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism to the Cuban situation such as it really is--enriches the revolutionary theory of the proletariat through its practical activities.

When the First Party Congress was held 5 years ago, the Cuban revolutionary process achieved a qualitative jump. Through the First Five-Year Plan, the Cuban economy achieved a higher degree of planning which made it possible, during those 5 years, to attain great advances in the construction of the technical and material foundations of the communist society.

The high degree of goal accomplishment under the plan is the direct result of the great popular mobilization capacity of the Communist Party of Cuba, its profound roots among the working classes, and the great support which it has among the Cuban people.

Turning the slogan of "Fatherland or Death--We Shall Win!" into a constant daily factor of its life, the Cuban people is firmly holding this advance trench of socialism. Neither the permanent threats of aggression from the most powerful imperialism, nor the abusive occupation of Guantanamo, nor the systematic sabotage and subversion actions, prevent the Cuban people from advancing with sure and strong steps toward the triumph of the socialist revolution.

On the international level, the firm and consistent implementation of the principles of proletarian internationalism enabled Cuba to become a model and example of internationalist commitment, admired and respected by all revolutionaries.

The role which Cuba has been playing among the nonaligned countries constitutes a valuable contribution to the triumph of the cause of peace, liberty, and independence

of peoples in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and Zionism.

The Cuban people's internationalism is also manifested particularly through the consistent support which the Cuban communists and the entire Cuban people are giving to the Mozambican revolution. A large number of Cuban internationalists are today in Mozambique where, side by side with the Mozambican workers, they are making a valuable contribution to the construction of socialism in the People's Republic of Mozambique. Revealing a high internationalist spirit, they accept the same sacrifices as their Mozambican brothers and together with them they face the same difficulties.

On the other, thousands of Mozambican youths are pursuing their studies in Cuba on various levels of general and professional education and here they enhance not only their technical knowledge but they also develop their class consciousness, their communist training. The Mozambican schools on the Isle of Youth, in particular, are an eloquent manifestation of the great internationalist effort which the Cuban people, directed by the Communist Party, is making in support of the Mozambican socialist revolution.

These schools, like the schools of other countries on the Isle of Youth, are a manifestation of the creativity, the revolutionary solidarity of the Cuban people, and they express a sharp awareness of the revolution and its present requirements.

Thus solidarity becomes a well-tuned instrument of distribution and organization of our forces in each of the trenches of socialism.

In many other areas likewise, cooperation is developing in a growing manner between our two peoples, parties, and states. Friendship between the peoples of Mozambique and Cuba today is a solid, indestructible reality, an active force in the fight for peace and socialism.

Dear Comrades,

On the basis of a colonial heritage of hunger, disease, misery, illiteracy and in direct confrontation with one of the most powerful bastions of racism and imperialism, our people, directed by the FRELIMO Party led by Comrade President Samora Machel, has resolutely committed itself to the construction of the socialist society. The FRELIMO Party, a Marxist-Leninist party, forged in 18 years of struggle against colonialism, racism, imperialism, and domestic reactionaries, is leading the Mozambican people to growing successes in the political, ideological, economic, social, and cultural fields.

Always consolidating one of our great gains in the armed revolutionary national liberation struggle, which turned internationalism into a constant factor of our revolution, the Mozambican people, educated by the FRELIMO Party, has made the struggle of the oppressed peoples of the entire world its own struggle.

Thus, the Mozambican people experienced, as if it were its own, the liberation struggle of Zimbabwe, it took upon itself all sacrifices, it spilled its blood so that Zimbabwe might be free.



Mozambican fighting men fought and died in Zimbabwe, side by side with their Zimbabwean brothers, holding high the red banner of proletarian internationalism.

Comrades,

With profound feelings we today listen to the masterly reports from the Central Committee, presented by Comrade Fidel Castro, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba.

The report is a living and impressive x-ray of Cuba.

This is an x-ray which shows where we live, what we are today and where we are going.

The report is an analysis of the role and place of a revolutionary party, a communist party in a country and for a people who is making the revolution.

The report is a declaration on the importance of a revolution which must develop jointly with all the others and also it is therefore a report on the need for a revolutionary, dialectical unit which, based on a precise evaluation of our forces, permits their correct organization for the struggle, until the final liquidation of capitalism and imperialism, which only cause hunger, ignorance, underdevelopment, and wars.

In the name of the FRELIMO Party, in the name of all Mozambican communists, in the name of the entire Mozambican people, in the name of Comrade President Samora Moises Machel, we want to reaffirm here, at this Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, our total solidarity with Cuba in the fight against the American imperialist monster and the certainty of your permanent victory.

Cuba, Yes, Yankee, No! Always with Cuba.

Comrades,

The roads which are our two peoples are traveling are common roads, and our trench is the same. This springs from the common ideology which links our two parties, the Marxist-Leninist ideology.

We are sure that our relationships of friendship, cooperation, and arms comradeship will develop in depth further in the future, and we will always know how to make the victories of the peoples our victories, such as the peoples of Zimbabwe, Nicaragua, Grenada, Afghanistan, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, always adopting as our own the struggles of the peoples of the Sahara, of Palestine, of East Timor, of South Africa, in summary, all peoples who are fighting for liberty and national independence.

In conclusion we want to express our conviction that, during the next period of 5 years which is now beginning, the fighting people of Cuba, correctly led by its glorious communist party, will achieve even greater successes in the construction of the technical and material bases of communist society.

We affirm our certainty that Cuba, the first free territory in America, will always remain a beacon of liberty for Latin America and for the entire world.



To Comrade Fidel Castro, the guide of the Cuban revolution, a consistent communist, an exemplary internationalist fighter, because of the correct and brilliant form in which he has led the Communist Party of Cuba and the entire Cuban people on the road of the socialist revolution and proletarian internationalism, we extend the warm, friendly, and revolutionary embrace of the Mozambican communists and particularly of the guide of the Mozambican Socialist Revolution, Comrade Samora Machel.

Long live the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba!

Long live friendship and brotherly cooperation between the FRELIMO Party and the Communist Party of Cuba!

Long live proletarian internationalism! The revolution will win! Socialism will triumph! The struggle goes on!

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## TEXT OF RESOLUTION ISSUED BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S EIGHTH SESSION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Dec 80 pp 3, 4

[Text] "The battle for the plan involves all of us and we are going to win it by knowing its goals," stresses the resolution of the Eighth Meeting of the Central Committee. "Each one of us must consciously realize that the battle for the plan involves all of us," emphasizes the Resolution of the Eighth Central Committee Meeting on the party's tasks regarding the accomplishment of the Central State Plan and the General Government Budget for 1981. This important document--which we are publishing here in its entirety--concentrates its attention on the need for all those, who are involved in the execution of the plan, to be familiar with the objectives and goals which must be achieved.

# 1. Introduction

During its Eighth Session, the FRELIMO Party Central Committee analyzed the projects of the PEC (Central State Plan) and the General Government Budget for the year 1981.

In dwelling on these fundamental documents of our economic policy, the Central Committee also reviewed the accomplishments under PEC/80.

The Central Committee established with satisfaction that the plan's objectives and goals are in line with the party's directives. Planning begins decisively to influence all sectors of the country's life. The draft for PEC/81 was completed on schedule, thus enabling all government agencies involved in it to organize their work so as to guarantee total plan accomplishment.

These facts strengthen the leading role of the working class and the peasantry in economic and social development. In Mozambique we are already capable of defining the rhythm at which the economy must grow, as well as the advances which we must achieve by satisfying the needs of the people.

There are two factors which play a decisive role in PEC/81. They are:

Strategic products for export;

Strategic products for the supply of the people.

The overall attainment of plan goals for these products is of decisive importance to the improvement of the people's living standard and the procurement of the foreign exchange necessary for imports.

The essence of our effort on all levels must be the accomplishment of these goals.

## 2. PEC/81 As Reflection Of Party's Socialist Option

The PEC/81, the first plan for the decade of the eighties, the decade of victory over underdevelopment, constitutes the instrument of the working classes toward the materialization of our party's socialist line in building the New Society, a fair society of prosperity and progress.

In laying the foundations of what is going to be the battle against underdevelopment, PEC/81 profoundly reflects the socialist principles which guide our economy and it thus constitutes a safe foundation and guarantee for success and victory.

Our people are aware that socialism is the only way for us to build the new and fair society for whom they have fought so hard.

This is demonstrated day after day through the hard work and dedication of the workers and peasants at their jobs, through the profound commitment to the construction of socialism in Mozambique.

### What the Plan Is

Socialism presupposes an organized society, where everybody knows his place, his level of responsibility, where everybody has a specific job to do. To make sure that the combination of all of these tasks will be handled in a harmonious and coherent form, we need an instrument which will define the general tasks of society, what we want to achieve, and, from that general definition, we have to move on to specific matters, going down into detail, going after the particular tasks which, combined in a harmonious fashion, constitute our plan which tells us what we are after. The plan thus is the guide which coordinates the tasks, defines the volumes and quantities to produce, and clarifies the final objectives.

The Central State Plan for 1981 is the first plan for the decade of the eighties.

Like the first one, it is going to consolidate the foundations on which the construction of the socialist economy will rest.

It will be the touchstone, the demonstration of our commitment and our capacity. Its accomplishment will sustain our confidence in victory over underdevelopment.

The guarantee of victory is the working people, aware of its role in society, its role as a producer of goods in the factories and on the plantations, of its place in the chain of the production process.

This awareness on the part of the worker, the producer, the dynamic agent of development, grows along with his participation in the process of drafting the plan on the level of his sector, through the understanding of the links existing between his sector and the other sectors and through the comprehension of the overall production process in his factory. In fitting the role of his factory into the overall commodity production establishment, the worker develops his general knowledge of the country's economy and more profoundly develops his class consciousness.

#### Role Of Party Cells In Plan

It is fundamental therefore to make sure that the party--especially through the cells--will conduct this effort in the process of the discussion and development of the plan on the level of the various sectors.

The concentration of party work on the plan's tasks materializes the true vocation of the party cell which is to tackle the main problem in each place, during each phase. This operating procedure involves the cell in the main battle during the present phase of national reconstruction which is the battle of the economy.

The correct work of the party cell leads to the success of the plan. But that is not all. It, in turn, makes the cell grow.

Making victory for the plan the main thrust of the party's political, ideological, social, and cultural efforts will make it possible to give the party cells the kind of dynamism that they are still lacking.

In this way we are giving the proper content to the decisions of the Seventh Session of the Central Committee regarding party work.

#### Putting the Party In a Position To Command the Economy

Our party's objectives include the improvement of the people's prosperity and the consolidation of the purchasing power of the working classes. These are political objectives. They are objectives which demand an increase in the output.

This means that the plan constitutes a priority for our action.

But production can play its fundamental role--in improving the way of life and strengthening our government--only to the extent that the party's policy is capable of assuring the implementation of that priority on the level of society as a whole by mobilizing for this purpose every ounce of energy and enthusiasm among the party members, the capabilities of the government as such, the potential of the Democratic Mass Organizations, and every citizen.

This means that there is no contradiction between politics and production. Production is a priority of our effort.

But this priority can be materialized successfully only through the work of the party, through politics.

Placing politics in the commanding position also means placing, in management positions, those persons who will guarantee the party's policy. It means putting party members in the management bodies of the enterprises. It means drafting programs for the training and upgrading of party members so that they may assume this task. It means doing away with inertia, it means doing away with negligence and apathy so as to be able to stop sabotage and the saboteurs.

Placing policy in the commanding position means guaranteeing and strengthening--through the permanent ideological battle--the revolutionary convictions, the communist convictions. The conviction to the effect that socialism serves the people, that socialism is the highest form of satisfying the cultural, social, and material needs of man. The conviction that the attainment of this objective can be achieved through the correct drafting and rigorous implementation of the plan.

The Political and Organizational Offensive goes on. It now assumes new forms to expose and do away with the more subtle methods which the reactionaries are using today.

It implies cleaning out the entire government machinery, the management of the economy and the government in general, by removing vacillating, confused, compromised individuals who are opposed to the construction of socialism.

It implies taking effective measures, including punitive measures, for failure to carry out the plan.

Placing policy in the commanding position means that the party member must have a scientific knowledge of the technological process in his sector. This does not mean that he must necessarily be a technical specialist. But, when we do not have this fundamental technical knowledge, our ability to contribute, through policy, through the correct operation of the enterprise, to the proper drafting of the plan, and to its proper accomplishment, is reduced. In this way we run the risk of being pushed to the sidelines, of being tripped up by secondary problems and of wrongly interfering in the company's administrative management. We must improve our skills, we must study, we must give more attention to the innovation of our scientific and technical level, particularly in the case of the party cadres and the cell secretaries.

This training has to be gradual and must be directly linked to the technology in the respective sectors.

#### Shortcomings Found

We have already obtained and we are implementing, on the level of the entire party, important socialist gains in the fields of health, education, housing, and justice.

The workers in the most disadvantaged production sectors are already beginning to benefit from better wage conditions.

These gains are not just the direct and logical consequence of independence. They are the result of our socialist policy because socialism is just.

The difficulties we are experiencing at this moment are to be found primarily in the field of the economy.

PEC/81 is the operational plan for the economic fight which is the main battlefield of the decade.

The decisive character assumed by this battle demands that the party, through its organs and its members, in particular through the members of the Central Committee, launch, direct, and organize the discussion, promotion, and participation of the leaders and workers and keep track of the development of the plan in all phases.

In the analysis which it prepared for the PEC/80, the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee found that the plan was not completely carried out.

The Central Committee found that it is not being realized on all levels and by all agencies that the plan is the main and priority activity in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In conducting the debate on the PEC, the Central Committee with particular attention concentrated on party activities directed at plan implementation.

In this analysis it found that the party did perform a certain activity in relation to the plan but that this activity was far from guaranteeing the political conditions for the attainment of goals.

Here are some examples of this situation:

The party members are only superficially familiar with the plan. This is a consequence of a more general situation since, throughout the country, the workers are not being familiarized with the central objectives of the plan and in most cases they do not have a detailed knowledge of the goals in their own place of work.

The agencies within the party apparatus, the cells, and the members in general do not have tasks that are clearly related with the plan. In our cells, the central objective of their activity is not yet political mobilization toward the conscious accomplishment of the plan, toward supervision and control over its execution, toward the search for new solutions to our bottlenecks and difficulties which arise in the production process.

The Mozambicans enthusiastically participate in the production tasks. But it has been found that there are insufficiencies in the organization of the workers toward plan accomplishment:

There is no profound, systematic, and minute participation by the workers in the drafting of the plan on the enterprise level. The proposed targets are not discussed with the necessary detail so that they may be improved in the sections, brigades, and enterprise personnel forces.

There is a generalized lack of knowledge regarding the plan's goals on the part of those who are supposed to carry out that plan. Consequently, we do not as yet have a strong awareness among the working class and the other workers to the effect that the plan is their instrument for the improvement of living conditions and for socialism.



This situation is not in line with our policy. The thing that differentiates us from capitalism first of all is the popular nature of our government. Our workers must be the conscious agents of economic transformations. There are cases where the masses are on the sidelines and are not familiar with the objectives and goals we are planning and those manifestations must be radically wiped out.

The Central Committee also found that there is little clarity regarding the exercise of power by the various agencies. An example of this situation is represented by the fact that the enterprise managements, the party cells, and the production councils do not totally realize that they have a common priority objective which is the accomplishment of the plan and that this demands the coordination of their actions and a knowledge of the situation on their part.

The Central Committee also found that the enemy was not completely dislodged from economic management positions on various levels. Thus his action caused:

Hoarding and speculation involving the supplies for the people;

Neglect and lack of discipline in plan accomplishment;

Tensions and hostility in relation to the party cells and the workers in the enterprises.

There are also political mistakes in the mobilization of the people and in the organization of work. Here are some examples of this situation:

There are cases of mobilizing peasants for the production of certain crops although no provision has been made for their precise use and although no plan has been drawn up for the shipment of those crops; the people produce and the products of their work are not utilized and that causes demobilization.

When there is a shortage of raw materials in an enterprise, we slow the output pace down each day in order to keep the enterprise functioning throughout the year; we did not always seek alternate solutions;

This practice of reducing the daily output rate institutionalizes the fact of low productivity, carelessness, laziness, and lack of discipline in the factories; under these conditions it will be difficult in the future to regain normal productivity levels.

Socialist competition many times is developed around general and abstract objectives; it is not in line with the real situation prevailing in each enterprise and it does not take care of the desires of the workers; competition normally comes from outside the enterprise; it looks like just another task and not like a normal work incentive, directly tied to production, something which will materially compensate those who produce more and better.

#### High Responsibility of Local Structures

The Central Committee found that great responsibility in plan accomplishment rests on the local structures, especially the provincial and district structures.

Strategic exports can be successfully accomplished when each province attains its goal for each product. Guaranteeing the cashew export target implies that the producing provinces must attain their goals. To enable the provincial governments to be in a position to assume this high responsibility, it is necessary for them to have a clear idea of their tasks and to have competence, along with the necessary human and financial resources.

The Central Committee found that the scope of competence of the local structures, in economic matters, is not yet sufficiently firmed up.

### Supplies For the People

The Central Committee devoted particular attention to progress in the plan regarding the area of supplies for the people. It found that, as a direct result of the Political and Organizational Offensive, acts of sabotage and carelessness were detected and their resolution had an immediate implication in terms of the improvement of supplies, particularly in the cities. But we are still witnessing speculation, hoarding, nepotism, and favoritism in the distribution of consumer goods. The operations of government supervisory agencies, the police, and the Democratic Mass Organizations in the cities have not been effective in fighting this situation. Likewise, the priority assigned in the plan to the shipment of supplies to the border areas has been deficiently implemented.

These facts cause discontent and popular demobilization and are a reflection of the lack of coordination in the activities of our structures, on the one hand, and the rather spotty repression of hoarders and speculators, on the other hand.

### 3. General Government Budget

The Central Committee also went into detail on the 1981 general government budget draft.

The budget is the financial component of the PEC. It guarantees the mobilization of the resources necessary for plan implementation; sometimes we ignore this tight link.

We have already established the great lack of sensitivity regarding economic issues in general. This lack of sensitivity is even greater when it comes to budget problems which are considered technical matters that are of concern only to specialists in this field. We are afraid of numbers.

It is the duty of every party militant to study and to have a profound knowledge of the country's financial situation because this is the only way we will be able to understand and tackle the tasks and responsibilities that fall to us.

The budget expresses what we earn and what we spend.

We must understand the significance of a deficit budget or, in other words, a budget in which a portion of the revenues is earned at the expense of domestic loans from the Bank and foreign loans. This means that we are consuming what we are not producing and we are spending more than we are earning.

When we are not aware of these realities, we do not know how to work efficiently, we do not know how to promote austerity, which essentially means getting the most out of the minimum resources we have, which means consistently and constantly fighting against the squandering of money, goods, and time.

Another important aspect in the deficit involves the problem of foreign indebtedness. Right now we are not exporting enough to pay for what we import. A large portion of our imports is not aimed at creating a better production capacity. A large portion of our imports consists of consumer goods--especially food products--for which we have a domestic production potential anyway.

We must understand the situation we are now experiencing. This is the only way we will be able correctly to implement the policy of first of all relying on our own resources, in other words, increasing the domestic output of commodities which we now import, as in the case of rice, millet, potatoes, and meat.

This is the only way we can realize that a deficit budget is not necessarily bad in itself provided it is geared toward reproductive investments; but it is wrong when it is intended to satisfy consumption necessities.

Another considerable proportion of our imports, having to do with fuels, absorbs most of the value deriving from our exports. While we witness the constant rise in fuel prices, the prices on goods we export keep going down on the international market. This extraordinarily aggravates our economic situation. This is why it is indispensable for us always to be very much concerned with savings in their utilization.

Right now, the main part of our budget revenues still comes from taxes.

We are already making profound transformations in our economic structure but in the meantime our enterprises are not yet playing their role as the fundamental source of financing our budget expenditures.

Through their rapid organization, by the way they guarantee output and productivity increases, the enterprises will have to be in a position as quickly as possible to produce surpluses and thus to contribute to the development of the national economy not only through the goods produced but also through their joint participation in the government budget.

#### 4. Measures To Be Taken To Make the 1981 Central State Plan a Success

After analyzing the plan and the budget as a whole, the Central Committee adopted decisions on some essential aspects.

Here they are:

1. The PEC/81 must be considered the main activity for the entire nation, especially for the structures of the party, the government, and the Democratic Mass Organizations and all workers in general. In this sense, the activities aimed at its accomplishment will be priority activities compared to all other activities.

The Political and Organizational Offensive is decisive in preparing the objective conditions, destroying the enemy, streamlining the working methods, sharpening our awareness of the need for planning. In this sense, we must assume the spirit of the offensive in carrying out the plan.

2. The fundamental task which the Central Committee assigns, regarding the plan, to all party structures, from the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee, down to the cells, to all members, to the people's assemblies, and to all government agencies, the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM [Popular Forces For the Liberation of Mozambique]), all of the remaining defense and security forces, all of the Democratic Mass Organizations, and all citizens is to achieve victory.

(a) Attaining the targets established for the 20 strategic export products:

Cashew nuts and oil; sugar and molasses; shrimp; cotton; lumber; tea; cement and clinker; coking coal; burning coal; tantalum mineral; bagasse; citrus fruits; sisal; tires; textiles.

(b) Attainment of targets in 15 strategic products for the supply of the people so that we can stop importing these products:

Corn flour, wheat flour, rice, potatoes, fish, meat, edible oil, salt, sugar, condensed milk, poplin, "capulana" [wool], soap, matches, and batteries.

3. The plan's objectives and targets must be familiar to those who have to attain them.

4. The Party Central Committee's secretariat must carry out the following actions:

(a) Create conditions for the implementation of intensive study programs, seminars, and lectures for party members on all levels to study PEC/81;

(b) Provincial party conferences must study the present resolution and must be familiar with the major tasks of the plan and the action forms of the party structure to guarantee plan success;

(c) Draft clear instructions on responsibilities of party members in the production process and on ways in which the cells must participate in supervising accomplishment of PEC/81 in the respective sectors; these instructions must cover the responsibilities of the provincial and district committees in accomplishing the plan in the respective areas;

(d) Strengthening the action and structures of the party's economic policy departments and the provincial planning commissions, creating them where they do not yet exist;

(e) Draft a brochure containing the central aspects of PEC/81, to be disseminated to all party members; this brochure will have to explain what the plan is and its importance and will have to contain the main aspects of the activities of the party cells;

It must also explain the close link between the plan and the general government budget;

(f) Plan the study of the brochure in the cells and the study of the plan in the respective place of work;

(g) Organize the participation of the cells in the preparation of the plan for the following years, spelling out the role of the militants and the action to be taken by the production councils in this process.

5. The following actions must be carried out on the level of ideological work:

(a) The information and propaganda media must consider dissemination and popular mobilization for the accomplishment of the goals of PEC/81 as their central activity;

(b) Posters must be put up all over the country, showing the strategic products and the corresponding targets;

(c) Guide the party cells so that the slogans of the various places of work will be directly related to production and to the targets to be attained by each production unit;

These watchwords must also reflect the concern with maintaining product quality; this principle applies equally to the provinces, districts, and localities in relation to strategic products and all other products.

6. On the level of the production units, it is necessary:

(a) To speed up the process of assigning individuals who can be politically relied upon to the management of enterprises, both on the level of the production lines and the intermediate supervisory level;

(b) The cells must in detail know the situation in their own enterprise;

(c) Proceed to the posting of targets to be attained by each enterprise as well as the big graph showing target attainment throughout the economic year;

(d) Right now identify the enterprises which, due to lack of raw materials or other causes, are going to work below capacity or are going to be forced to stop production; in these units it is necessary to step up training programs and other ways of correctly keeping the workers busy;

(e) Establish contract relationships between the enterprises for plan accomplishment;

(f) The managements of the enterprises must tackle and use competition as a form of increasing the output; the prizes to be awarded to the workers or production units must also have a material value which will respond to the real necessities of the workers and they must be adapted to the specific situations in which the workers live and produce.



7. In analyzing the tasks of the party members and structures regarding the accomplishment of PEC/81, the Central Committee also drew the following conclusions:

- (a) Need for control over plan accomplishment throughout the year;
- (b) In enterprises under central control, the management and supervision of political work is a matter for the party on the local level; when necessary, the Central Committee Secretariat or the secretariat of the provincial committee will appoint a party member to strengthen or direct the cell or group in that enterprise;
- (c) Direct members of the Central Committee and other party cadres to make inspection and supervision visits to units involved in strategically important production.

During those visits, the Central Committee members must not confine themselves to supervising and reporting but must take concrete measures, including intervention in other sectors when that intervention will help clear up bottlenecks and get production going again. They must not take the place of the enterprise management but they do have the obligation to channel the problems, which they have not managed to resolve, on to the Central Committee Secretariat or the respective ministries.

8. Concerning plan accomplishment, the Central Committee drew the following conclusions concerning the exercise of power on the local level:

- (a) It is necessary to get everybody to assume the proper responsibility on each level by exercising power effectively there.

The provincial government directs and governs. It is necessary to fight against excessive centralization which stifles local initiative and creates a spirit of dependence and passivity.

Excessive centralization is not justified in this phase.

It reduces the provincial governor to nothing more than a local coordinator.

That is not the function of the provincial governor.

He is the head of a government agency.

In this sense, the provincial director, as a member of the provincial government, is first of all an instrument of the provincial governor.

It is to him that first of all must account for his activity in the province.

Double subordination begins through subordination to the highest official on each echelon.

The provincial government and, under its guidance, the district executive councils, must take measures and carry out initiatives which will guarantee plan accomplishment.



## 5. We Are Going To Win the Battle Of the Plan

The Eighth Meeting of the PRELIMO Party Central Committee in detail studied the Central State Plan and the Government Budget for 1981 and arrived at a conclusion regarding the decisive importance of its success in the materialization of the people's aspirations.

In order to live better, it is necessary to produce more, it is necessary to guarantee the seeds, the raw materials, and the working tools in time.

It is necessary to make provision for the destination of products, to ship them out in time to domestic market, and to sell them on the international market.

These tasks have for a long time been considered only as the tasks of one sector, one ministry, one factory, or one group of specialists.

On the level of the party, on the level of the state, on the level of society, we must tackle them as tasks for everybody. Success in production will solve the food problem and will put an end to the long lines at the stores.

Success in production will make it possible to import the products which we do not make ourselves, such as medications, school equipment, machinery, and transportation equipment.

Each one of us must consciously realize that the plan battle involves all of us and not just a cement factory or a cashew plantation.

We are going to win the battle of the plan!

Let us turn the PEC/81 into the first step in the decade of victory over underdevelopment!

The struggle continues! The revolution will win! Socialism will triumph!--Maputo  
18 December 1980.

5058

CSO: 4401

## MOZAMBIQUE

COUNTRY TERMED FULLY SOCIALIST STATE NOW

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 7 Dec 80 pp 2-3

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] The visit paid by President Samora Machel to the Soviet Union between 17 and 23 November 1980 will go down as a major landmark in the development of relations between the peoples of Mozambique and the Soviet Union, between the FRELIMO Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and between the two states.

As we all know, such relations date back many years.

When national independence was proclaimed in 1975 and the People's Republic of Mozambique was established, qualitatively new relations were created between the two countries. These were relations between two sovereign nations, united by the common battle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and social progress. Since that time, the mutual understanding between the peoples of Mozambique and the Soviet Union has deepened.

With the holding of the Third Congress of the FRELIMO in February of 1977, the revolutionary process in Mozambique reached a higher stage. With the tasks of the national democratic revolution essentially completed and those of the people's democratic revolution carried out in part, our people embarked resolutely on the path of socialist revolution. The Third Congress defined socialism as the path of our development and established the FRELIMO Party, a vanguard party of the workers' class, a Marxist-Leninist party, a communist party.

This new stage of the revolution in Mozambique opens up new prospects as well for the development of our relations with the socialist camp. During the preceding stages, we were able to assess the socialist countries as our natural allies in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, and on this basis we developed relations of profound friendship and cooperation with them. Now, however, our state has itself emerged as a socialist state. From within the liberation front a communist party has emerged, has asserted itself and is now guiding the process of socialist revolution in Mozambique.

Our relations with the other socialist states, the relations of the FRELIMO Party with the other communist parties, have thus reached a qualitatively different stage. These parties and states are now united by the same great strategic goal—

the building of a communist society. We will cease to be the natural allies of the socialist countries, becoming ourselves a socialist country.

The emergence of Mozambique and other recently liberated countries as states in which, on the basis of economic underdevelopment, a process of socialist revolution is being pursued, has created a historically new situation which has naturally raised many new questions, both on the level of practice and on the level of Marxist-Leninist theory. In its bilateral contacts with other socialist countries, as well as in various international communist forums, our party and our state have passed on the experience of Mozambique, the theoretical synthesis of which is regarded as a special contribution of great value for the enrichment of the universal theory of Marxism-Leninism.

In the prolonged war against underdevelopment into which they are today putting all their energies and capabilities, the people of Mozambique continue as in the past to rely on the consistent support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This is a guarantee that we will triumph over underdevelopment, that we will build socialism in our country.

5157

CSO: 4401

## SPECIFIC ALLOCATIONS FOR 1981 BUDGET LISTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by A.S.]

[Text] The 1981 draft budget is to be submitted today for approval by the People's Assembly in its seventh session. According to the draft budget, the overall amounts in revenues and expenditures are the highest ever, both in the current operating budget and in the investment budget.

In the current operating budget, the amounts in question total 16 million contos in revenues and 18.7 million contos in expenditures. Investments are estimated at a total of 28,682,700 contos, of which 23,248,700 will come from the state budget. The remaining 5,434,000 contos will be provided through bank loans and self-financing.

The introduction to the bill stresses the increased "importance of the state budget as the main state financial plan and as an instrument for implementing the economic policy of the FRELIMO Party and our government." That greater importance is aimed at meeting "the new requirements of the revolutionary process and those for building up the material, technical, and scientific bases of socialism in our country." It has made possible the high degree of "harmonization achieved between material planning and financial planning." It is affirmed that this guarantees "application of the available technical, human, material, and financial resources to the priority objectives of the State Economic Plan."

The use made of previous experiences, the methodological level, and the level of financial planning are also mentioned as having made it possible to base the 1981 state budget on a greater harmonization between the State Economic Plan and the state budget.

## Current Expenditures and Investments

The expenditures involved in establishing new ministries and state secretariats and consolidating state structures for economic management, as well as those for setting up the apparatus of state leadership at the district and municipal levels, emerge as the factor chiefly responsible for the worsening budget deficit in terms of what was planned for last year.

Of the combined total of expenditures originating in either the current operating budget or the investment budget (about 41.9 million contos), nearly 60 percent will

go to economic sectors "to strengthen installed production capacity and make better use of the capacity that already exists, to make it possible to provide the state enterprises with the basic means and necessary funds for their efficient operation, to insure financing of the cash requirements of state organizations for managing and planning the economy, and to increase their efficiency."

The social sectors--education, health, and social security--will receive about 6.2 million contos. Defense and security will receive about 5.6 million contos, and about 3.9 million contos are being allocated for the efficient operation of the state's other central and provincial structures. There is also an allocation of approximately 1.5 million contos for state expenditures in connection with the public debt and other items, as well as the Budget Plan Reserve Fund.

The bill provides an allocation of about 4.1 million contos for the 1981 provincial budgets. Approximately 2.6 million of that will come from the central budget. In the case of Maputo, in this budget the city and province are being separated for the first time, with each having its own budget.

With respect to investments to be made in 1981, the items included in the investment and construction components of the Central State Plan and the investment plans of the ministries and provincial governments show that industry and power head the list in the economic sector. Together, they will absorb about 6.6 million contos. According to the draft PEC/81 (1981 Central State Plan), which will also be submitted to the People's Assembly today, the rate of growth for production in the industrial sector in 1981 will be 36 percent in terms of the estimated production figure for 1980.

Agriculture is in second place as regards volume of investments, since it will absorb about 4.5 million contos. As far as farm production is concerned, the draft PEC/81 calls for a rate of growth of 32 percent in terms of 1980.

Ports and land transportation, which according to the draft PEC/81 are to grow by 42 percent, will absorb approximately 4.3 million contos.

Other sectors, in descending order by value of planned investments, are as follows: public works and housing: about 3.4 million contos; the Accelerated Development Program for the Limpopo Region and Incomati: 2.0 million contos; coal and hydrocarbons: 772,000 contos; home trade: 712,000 contos; fisheries: 601,000 contos; posts, telecommunications, and civil aviation: 385,000 contos; and, lastly, other economic sectors with a total of 389,000 contos.

Education and health will also benefit from investments on the order of 407,000 and 313,000 contos respectively.

#### Austerity and Control

Underscored throughout the bill are various measures aimed at consolidating the system of control over expenditures. To that end, one of the articles which [copy missing] states:

"The leadership cadres of the state apparatus in the ministries, state secretariats, provincial directorates, and all other state organizations and institutions are

responsible for enforcing, within the structures and institutions subordinate to them, compliance with the principles of austerity, emulation, and rational use of the state's human, material, financial, and property resources. They must combat all forms of waste and create the conditions for a real reduction in all nonproductive expenditures and in the consumption of materials and other items, especially consumption expressed in foreign exchange, and they will be responsible for the infractions of financial discipline that they commit or allow."

That same issue is addressed in the introduction itself as a matter of considerable importance calling for "a consistent policy of austerity and rational and judicious use of material and financial resources."

It is considered that this policy must be intensified, since it has already resulted in a few successes in previous years, as "reflected in the results shown in the government accounts, which for 1979 show a surplus of 162,800 contos instead of the 2.2-million-conto deficit initially planned."

The bill adds, "For 1980 as well, the budget results that have already been checked show that the actual deficit, which is still to be verified, will be insignificant."

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CSO: 4401



MOZAMBIQUE

BANK GOVERNOR INTERVIEWED ON USSR VISIT

LD142204 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 14 Jan 81 EA

[Report on interview with Col Sergio Vieira, governor of the Bank of Mozambique at Maputo, date unknown]

[Excerpts] Governor of the Bank of Mozambique Col Sergio Vieira returned to Maputo this afternoon from the USSR. Sergio Vieira went to Moscow following an invitation by the chairman of the USSR State Bank Vladimir Alkhimov. Sergio Vieira was interviewed by our reporters shortly after his arrival at Mavalane International Airport, and this is what he said:

[Begin recording] The agreement between the Bank of Mozambique and the USSR State Bank is based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation as well as on the discussions between comrades Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Samora Machel, president of FRELIMO and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Through this agreement the development of the exchange of experience between the USSR State Bank, the Soviet banking system and our central bank and the Mozambique banking system was formulated. The exchange of experience is very precious to us since the USSR State Bank is the first socialist bank in the history of mankind. It has thus a wealth of experience in planning and in plan implementation.

The agreement also provided for the strengthening of support by the USSR State Bank to the Central Bank of Mozambique. But maybe most important of all in the agreement is that this agreement constitutes the first step in a long march.

What I would also like to underline apart from the agreements signed and talks held is the extremely fraternal, warm and friendly climate which greeted us there: the comrades in arms we met in our talks and during the whole stay. This type of reception will certainly contribute greatly to the strengthening of relations between the two banking systems, that is, the USSR State and our Central Bank. [end recording]

Sergio Vieira also referred to talks which he held with the Ministry of Foreign Trade as well as with the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. He stressed that the implementation of the agreements signed between Mozambique and the USSR, that is, during the visit by Samora Machel, president of FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, is being satisfactorily implemented. He added that he was able to see the support being rendered by the USSR in the training of cadres from the State Bank of Mozambique.

CSO: 4401

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC SITUATION FINDS REASON FOR OPTIMISM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Dec 80 pp 3,4

[Article by Carlos Cardoso]

[Text] Mozambique's economic situation is passing through a difficult phase, even though there had been growth during the wartime period.

Crop production has increased by 14 percent in comparison with 1978, and livestock production has risen by 64 percent--the largest increase. Industry and construction show increases of 14 and 30 percent, respectively.

But if we are to begin satisfying domestic requirements, it will be necessary to show increases over 1980 of 32 percent in agricultural production, 42 percent in industrial production, and 42 percent in transportation.

At its eighth session, which was held last week, the FRELIMO Central Committee noted that the 1980 plan was fulfilled only in livestock production and construction.

In analyzing the reasons for that situation, the Central Committee listed the following as the main causes: a deficient supply of means and factors of production, a lack of material incentives and deficient supplies as far as the rural zones were concerned (leading to poor results in marketing), deficient operation, chiefly in transportation, bottlenecks in the stocking and moving of production, nonfulfillment of the export plan, acts of sabotage in some of the principal production units, drought, and inadequate supervision of the workers in agricultural and industrial enterprises, which resulted in disorganization and indiscipline and opened the door to sabotage.

As far as farm production and marketing are concerned, two other factors played an important role in nonfulfillment of the 1980 plan: the absence of support by state organizations and units for the cooperative sector and an identical lack of support for the family farm sector.

The family farm sector is considered very important in the current phase of development in Mozambique, since the greatest share of production still comes from that sector. Intersectoral disorganization in state structures has been having negative effects on marketing: a) the peasants (especially those in the family farm sector) respond to appeals from the central and provincial structures with significant increases in farm production, but b) when harvesttime comes, the state structures are unable to respond fully to that increase in production by making the necessary

transportation available for disposing of it, and c) demobilization occurs among the peasants.

Another factor given great prominence by the party is the presence of cadres to supervise the workers both in making day-to-day local decisions and in carrying out the plan on the local level. A resolution by the Central Committee that was published following its eighth session states: "Our workers must be the conscious agents of economic transformations." And the same resolution adds: "The manifestations of alienation of the masses... must be thoroughly eliminated." Thus is repeated the emphasis on the need for a broad movement by the masses in the economic battle, as also occurred during the process of the armed struggle for national liberation.

Another factor with serious effects on the country's economy has been the rise in petroleum prices and successive price increases on some other raw materials that Mozambique must import.

On the basis of those considerations, the Central Committee has just defined fulfillment of the 1981 Central State Plan as the "chief task for the entire nation," beginning with a study of it by party members who are still not sufficiently sensitive to economic questions.

The 1981 plan emphasizes two principal areas: strategic export products and supplies for the people.

Those export products are (in descending order of importance): cashew nuts and oil, sugar and molasses, shrimp, cotton, wood, tea, cement and clinkers, coking coal, fuel coal, tantalum ores, bagasse, citrus fruit, sisal, tires, and textiles. Cashew nuts, sugar, shrimp, cotton, wood, and tea represent most of the total value of Mozambique's exports.

There are 15 strategic products to be supplied to the people: cornmeal, wheat flour, rice, potatoes, fish, meat, edible oils, salt, sugar, condensed milk, poplin, "capulana" [kind of cloth], soap, matches, and batteries. Mozambique still imports considerable quantities of corn, potatoes, fish, rice, meat, and wheat.

The country's material and financial resources will be channeled into those areas on a priority basis, while at the same time "particular emphasis" will be placed on the family farm sector.

Parallel with a broad involvement of party members and of workers in general in carrying out the 1981 plan--starting with a campaign to make people aware of its overall and local goals--the party also intends to enforce a strict austerity policy next year as far as the consumption of fuel and other energy sources is concerned as well as in the use of raw materials, equipment, and spare parts. The party also intends to make a detailed study of local alternatives to a certain number of raw materials that are still being imported and to apply penalties for not meeting the plan's goals. This will be accompanied by "systematic monitoring" of the plan, sector by sector, to insure constant introduction of the necessary corrective measures.

An important point in the Central Committee's resolution concerns the decentralization of decisionmaking. "It is necessary to combat the excessive centralization that is choking off local initiative and creating a spirit of dependence and

passivity," says the resolution, which adds that "excessive centralization is not justified in the present phase." According to the Central Committee, this decision is particularly relevant in the provincial sphere.

The 1981 plan distributes the total investments as follows: 90 percent to the production area, 5 percent to the social area, and 5 percent to all other sectors. With regard to the technological structure, the distribution is as follows: construction and assembly: 31 percent; equipment: 48 percent; planning and design: 12 percent; and all other: 9 percent.

On the basis of its analysis of the actual fulfillment of the 1979 plan, the estimated fulfillment of the 1980 plan, and the indicators foreseen in the draft Indicative Prospective Plan for the Decade, the party and state leadership began in March 1980 to prepare the 1981 Central State Plan, which was ready 2 months before the end of the year. In 5 years of independence, this is the first time this has happened, an achievement that was singled out by the Central Committee as a significant advance in the field of planning.

Another thing that should be pointed out is that the central party and state organizations now have an overall view of the country's economic situation based on sectoral data. In the opinion of several members of the government, such knowledge was lacking 2 years ago.

It is the general opinion of the members of the Party Central Committee and the cabinet that while the present is difficult, the past was even more so.

Generally speaking, the feeling in Mozambique is one of confidence in a slow but irreversibly better future.

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CSO: 4401

# POTENTIAL OF BEIRA DRYDOCK DESCRIBED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Dec 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] Beira (Delegation)—The increase in the installed capacity of RENAB [Beira Ship Repair Enterprise], a ship repair outfit in this city, will, in medium-range terms, make it possible to convert that complex into a powerful source of foreign currency earnings for the country. If we realize that over the next several years, the port of Beira will experience an increase in the frequency of incoming ships, then the main component of this enterprise will be more in demand, in other words, its excellent drydock, the only one on national soil and able, as proved in the past, to serve as an alternative for customers who until now had to be looking elsewhere in the southern region of Africa.

Merely by way of example we might stress the fact that this government enterprise, during the start-up phase, earned about 20 million meticals in foreign exchange, although this represents only a modest part of its real production capacity. Once the vital sectors are in operation—such as the waiting piers and the ramp which is to be built next to the fishing port and also when better mechanisms have been created for the import of raw materials (especially parts and spare parts designed rapidly to meet customer requirements), RENAB will be able to achieve many times more the above-mentioned billing volume.

## Importance of Drydock and Action Plans

Recalling enemy operations, which destroyed the floodgates of the drydock, the manager noted that, at that time, the attacks were aimed primarily at economic targets, so as to destabilize the government and to push the revolution back. RENAB constituted an obvious enemy target.

According to him, the enterprise, from the very beginning, managed to be economically successful; it did indeed manage to work out its own in-house financing. In addition to that, it yielded a profit and earned about 20 million meticals in foreign exchange, certainly an eloquent sign of the potential which even at that time was quite strong.

In the meantime, the real possibilities of RENAB, according to its operating potential, enable us to look forward to a billing volume of 120-130 million meticals. But that means that various problems are going to have to be solved.

"We have to reorganize the enterprise. We have a technical assistance contract with the SETENAVE shipyards at Setubal in Portugal, aimed at this reorganization and also at support in personnel training."

On the other hand, the official informed us that the enterprise, for the second time, is running a business management course and that it is planning to hold an English-language course because that language is important in the work to be done with foreign customers.

#### The Drydock

The main source of the enterprise's earnings is the drydock of RENAB, the only one on national territory, which, in addition to the country's vessels belonging to the Navy and the Merchant Marine, also provides repair services for the ships of foreign customers. In addition to facilitating a great foreign exchange saving, it also generates revenues for the government and constitutes a source of foreign-exchange earnings.

With a surface area of 115 meters in length, by 17 meters in width, and a depth of 9 meters, it can, all at once, repair between five and six ships, with a length of about 60-70 meters.

On the other hand, the Beira drydock is suitable for repairing larger-size vessels because, as we said before, it is 115 meters long.

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CSO: 4401



## BRIEFS

**BREZHNEV ACKNOWLEDGES MESSAGE**—The Chairman of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machele, received from his Soviet counterpart, Leonid Brezhnev, a message in response to the congratulations which the supreme leader of our country had sent on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. Here is the text of the message: "To the Chairman of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Comrade Samora Moises Machele: I want to thank you cordially, Comrade President, for the warm congratulations and good wishes you expressed on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. I am sure that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique, which are successfully developing on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty, will grow also in the future to the benefit of our two countries and for the sake of peace, security, and social progress." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Dec 80 p 1] 5058

**MACHEL'S CONDOLENCES MESSAGE**—The Chairman of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, sent a message of condolences his Soviet counterpart, Leonid Brezhnev, on the occasion of the death of Aleksey Kosygin, former chairman of the Council of Ministers USSR, who died on 18 December of a heart attack. Here is the text of the message: "It was with profound grief and consternation that we learned of the death of Comrade Aleksey Kosygin who was an outstanding leader of the CPSU and the government of the Soviet Union. The Soviet people has lost one of its dear and dedicated sons and outstanding statemen. The Mozambican people also lost one of its best friends in the fatherland of Lenin. We will never forget him as an exemplary communist, as a consistent and tireless fighter for the cause of total liberty of the peoples, of socialism, and world peace. In the name of the FRELIMO Party, the Mozambican people, the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and in my own personal name, I am sending to Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, and through him, to the CPSU, the Soviet people and the government of the Soviet Union, our most profound and heart-felt condolences. I ask that you express our sympathy to the bereaved family. The struggle continues." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Dec 80 p 1] 5058

**PORTUGUESE JOURNALISTS AGREEMENT**--The National Organization of Mozambique Journalists [OMJ] and the Syndicate of Portuguese Journalists signed a cooperation agreement in Maputo yesterday, for the period 1981-1983. The agreement is renewable and covers the exchange of information and publications, reciprocal exchange of journalists and a guarantee of support to journalists visiting the two countries. (Leito Vasconcelo) signed the agreement for OMJ and (Zario Borga), deputy president of the Syndicate of Portuguese Journalists, signed for the Portuguese side. The delegation of the Syndicate of Portuguese Journalists is expected to leave Maputo for home today. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 16 Jan 81 LD/EA]

CSO: 4401

DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS AIM AT RESOLVING NAMIBIA QUESTION

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 24 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The tough debate over Southwest Africa/Namibia which was to begin today in the General Assembly of the United Nations will probably be postponed for at least 2 days at the insistence of Nigeria and Senegal. However, it was impossible to get any official confirmation of this late last night.

There is a strong possibility that South Africa will insist on taking part in the debate whenever it takes place. A few years ago South Africa was denied participation in General Assembly debates.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) has also been energetically insisting on taking part in every debate on Southwest Africa when SWAPO has been allowed to make its voice heard there.

Last night it was also an actual foregone conclusion that the proposed multipartite conference on the Southwest will no longer start on 1 December in Sierra Leone, but rather in early January in Lusaka, although Maputo and Salisbury have also been mentioned as possibilities.

The General Assembly debate which was to begin today was postponed in expectation of Dr Waldheim's report to the Security Council on the recent Pretoria deliberations which will not be made known until this afternoon or tomorrow morning. It should have been made known during the past weekend; at least this was the expectation on Friday.

Nigeria is a strong African country when it comes to the Southwest Africa affair. It is very often described as the "go-between" between South Africa and SWAPO.

This month Senegal is the chairman of the Africa group.

The fact that the debate in the General Assembly has successfully been postponed for at least 2 days indicates that Dr Waldheim's report could be a very positive one.

In spite of much grumbling among many Third World countries, the strong people of Black Africa simply put their foot down and decided to postpone the debate for at least 2 days. Many African countries will not know about this until today.

Yesterday in New York there was also talk that discussions are taking place among the Western powers (the fathers of the settlement plan) and certain African countries about the possibility of interim measures on the Southwest question between now and when the cease-fire date goes into effect.

Dr Waldheim's man for the Southwest, Martti Ahtisaari, is still in Africa and yesterday the South African Press Agency reported from Dar-es-Salaam that he was experiencing difficulties with Tanzania's Julius Nyerere over the proposed multipartite deliberations.

Sources have reported that Ahtisaari has already gotten general agreement in favor of the multipartite deliberations from the other frontline states, namely, Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Dr Nyerere's objection is believed to be that "other related matters" would also be discussed at the deliberations. These include matters such as the proposed draft of a constitution before the voting takes place. As of last night Western diplomats in New York, were of the opinion that Nyerere will agree to the holding of this conference.

Yesterday one of the sources said that South African and Angolan leaders had already met in secret sometime ago at the Cape Verde Islands with an eye to having South Africa and SWAPO sit at a conference table.

In a statement issued in Luanda yesterday, SWAPO said that it would be glad to talk with South Africa, but that it is opposed to a multipartite conference.

SWAPO says that internal parties such as the DTA could be included in a South African delegation. The organization has also branded the meeting between Minister Pik Botha and NATO Secretary General Josep Luns as a conspiracy.

The Western powers feel that holding a preimplementation conference could be the best method to achieve progress. When the leader of the UN team, Mr Brian Urquhart, was at the airport on his way to New York after the recent Pretoria deliberations, South Africa handed him a document in which such a conference was mentioned as was also the month of March as the date for starting the implementation of the Western powers' settlement plan.

It also contained the announcement of "another related matter" such as the drafting of a constitution.

This formed the basis of new talks which Ahtisaari conducted last week with SWAPO and the Frontline States.

Over the weekend, the ambassadors of African countries stated that they would rather see Waldheim's report to the Security Council before they present their viewpoint on the proposed multipartite conference. Whatever their view may be, it will not cause any damage to any decision on which Dr Waldheim, South Africa, the Western powers and the Frontline States will agree. SWAPO will simply be dragged along into it.

Since Dr Waldheim's submission of the report is not yet known, it is not clear whether he has made any efforts at restoring South Africa's and Southwest Africa's confidence in the United Nations. So far it has been mostly the DTA to emphasize that the United Nations has lost its credibility among the internal groups.

It may be assumed that the DTA will not easily be contented with the makeup and status of delegations if there is any sign at all of preferential treatment.

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CSO: 4408

## NAMIBIA

### MAPUTO MULTIPARTY CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA LIKELY TO FAIL

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 23 Nov 80 p 4

[Editorial: "After Maputo"]

[Text] Dr Kurt Waldheim, the secretary general of the United Nations, is not someone who will give in easily with respect to his favoritism toward SWAPO. Therefore it looks like a foregone conclusion that his planned multipartite conference on South-west Africa, set for January, will take place in Maputo.

But this has to do with everything that can be said at this stage with respect to this umpteenth effort at settling the dragging Southwest Africa question.

Whether this effort will succeed is a horse of a different color. Like the proverbial horse, perhaps you can take SWAPO to the water, but you cannot make it drink.

All that can still be said is that time is fast running out for South Africa. To be sure this most recent effort by Waldheim will probably be the last one before sanctions are imposed.

While it is sincerely hoped that peace and independence can be attained at the conference table we remain skeptical, because the UN record and the events in Zimbabwe and the "triumph" of Lancaster House are not very encouraging.

Therefore, even as of now, South Africa and the Southwest must brace themselves for understanding what can happen to them after Maputo. There can be no illusions. There can only be hope and steadfastness against wavering or capitulating.

If worse comes to worse perhaps this will provide the benefit of a united white front, along with moderate nonwhites, for confronting the storm which can break loose all around us after Maputo.

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CSO: 4408



SWAPDUF REJECTS DAMARALAND ELECTION RESULTS

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 24 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Southwest African People's Democratic United Front (SWAPDUF) does not recognize and does not accept the results of the just completed Damara elections. The party is now trying to obtain legal advice for invalidating the election.

In the course of an interview, the party's chief leader, Engelhardt Christy, stated that there were serious irregularities preceding the elections and also during the elections themselves.

Christy said that the asserted irregularities greatly influenced the results of the election.

According to Christy there were irregularities especially during the nomination of members of the Damara Representative Government.

He said that the legal advisors of SWAPDUF are now doing an intensive study of the election and the possibility of an interdict, early during the week, is not to be excluded, according to him.

In the course of an interview, J. Visagie, the secretary for political development, revealed that members of the second Damara Representative Government will be inaugurated this coming Thursday by the presiding judge of Southwest Africa, Judge Frans Badenhorst.

The opening ceremony will be managed by Visagie.

In pursuance of the proclamation all members of the Legislative Assembly must take a written oath before they take their places in the Legislative Assembly.

Max Heraseb, the deputy leader of SWAPDUF, said that the irregularities are so serious that they cannot be revealed at this time.

Heraseb also called upon the Damaras not to act irresponsibly as a result of the victory. He said that the people must now do everything in their power to unite.

on Saturday night, the Damara-Council slaughtered eight rams and a bull to celebrate the party's victory.

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CSO: 4408

## NAMIBIA

### DUTCH SCIENTIST RAPS NETHERLAND'S UNILATERAL POLICY FAVORING SWAPO

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 27 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] "Holland should promote a policy in which the unilateral concentration of UN interest on only one of the political groupings in Namibia, namely the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), is reduced in favor of a more equilateral approach in which appropriate attention is given to the vision of the other political groups in Namibia."

This is the recommendation made by Dutch scientist Dr A.W. Kroener who has written a comprehensive indepth study entitled: "Namibia--A Test Case for South Africa," at the request of Prof B.M. Teldersstichting [sic] of The Hague.

The "Telders Foundation" has existed since 1954 and is devoted in particular to questions of political, social, economic and juridical interest. Studies of a certain interest are subsequently published as was the case with "Paper #37"-- "Namibia--A Test Case for South Africa" was published on 24 September 1980.

Its author, Dr A.W. Kroener visited Southwest Africa/Namibia in March 1980 and came in contact with representatives of all the imported political parties and with the government sector. He also became acquainted with the country from Oshakati to Keetmanschoop. After dealing with such things as population, history, economy and political development as well as the role of the United Nations in the Southwest Africa dispute, Dr Kroener came out with "Possibilities for Holland's Foreign Policy." With respect to SWAPO, he goes on to say that the organization as a whole represents one ethnic group, namely the Wambos. "SWAPO is oriented toward an autocratic rather than a democratic system. It is committing acts of terrorism and is communist in nature. SWAPO has stated that it is interested only in a total takeover. If this occurs it will probably establish a dictatorship of one vote over the other groupings in Namibia."

Dr Kroener goes on to point out that in a SWAPO government the chances are greater that Southwest Africa/Namibia will fall within the Soviet Union's sphere of influence and Walvis Bay will come within the reach of the Soviet fleet. As in the case of Angola, where the government is being kept in power by 25,000 Cubans, under a SWAPO government the communist influence in Southwest Africa/Namibia would also increase greatly. "The chances for a balanced democratically oriented development in the country would then be very slim."

Dr Kroener goes on to recommend that the Southwest Africa/Namibia parties of the democratic center should be the ones to receive support. Such support, which must be coupled to conditions for humanitarian objectives, should have the effect of countering the "chipping away at the democratic center" and reducing the chances for an anti-Western government in Southwest Africa/Namibia.

These recommendations, moreover, represent a warning against hasty actions by those concerned. In other respects, with regard to Namibia, Holland should, however, fall in line with the policy of the two medium-size powers--West Germany and Britain. Dr Kroener sees a deficiency in the well-known settlement plan, in accordance with UN Resolution 435, namely, that there is a provision for an election, but not for a constitution. According to him this shortcoming can be overcome by including a draft of a democratic constitution in the settlement plan.

"This draft can be conceived through negotiations between all parties concerned in accordance with the example of the Lancaster-House deliberations on Zimbabwe."

#### Holland's Support for SWAPO

Dr Kroener goes on to say that "Holland can contribute toward the independence of Namibia by way of collaborating in its development." He then goes into the figures showing how Holland is now promoting "The Case for Namibia."

Since 1975, 3.9 million rand (10.8 million guilders) have been granted for the development budget on behalf of Southwest Africa/Namibia. The biggest portion of this amount, 2 million rand, was paid directly to SWAPO for the purpose of looking after the "refugees" in Angola and Zambia. Another sum of 571,000 rand was poured into the UN funds for the Namibia Institute in Lusaka which is known to be SWAPO oriented. An additional sum of 875,000 rand (2.2 million guilders) was granted to the "Nationhood Program" of Namibia which is supposed to train personnel for assuring a "successful" beginning to Southwest Africa/Namibia after independence.

Now an additional sum of 1 million guilders (357,000 rand) has been made available to SWAPO for the purpose of providing aid for the "refugees from Namibia."

The only other parties to be granted aid by the Dutch government are the SWAPO Democrats and the Namibia National Front. These organizations are supposed to receive 89,000 rand (250,000 guilders) for humanitarian objectives, but as of the time when Dr Kroener completed his article nothing had yet come out of this.

(When DIE REPUBLIKEIN inquired about this, Andreas Shipanga, the leader of the SWAPO Democrats, stated that as of the beginning of November contributions from the Dutch government have been handled by his party for the purpose of helping Namibians who have been returning to their country since April 1979.)

In Dr Kroener's analysis of Dutch help to Namibian parties no mention at all is made of the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance].

However, he goes on to say something about the partiality by his government: "It is, however, recommended that the Dutch government do something about rebutting this suspicion (that there exists a strong pro-SWAPO lobby in its foreign affairs department) by paying the money allotted to the SWAPO-Democrats and to the Namibia National Front and, in any case, granting an equal amount of aid to all three groups."

## Uranium

With regard to Holland's processing of the uranium coming from Southwest Africa/ Namibia and delivered to Holland by way of Germany and England, it is Dr Kroener's opinion that "there are no good juridical and political reasons" for stopping this, because the transactions are protected by international treaties and commitments.

## Conclusion

In its overall approach to the Namibia problem, the Dutch government should be careful and should be helpful in not allowing "one or the other extreme" to take place: namely, the assumption of control by the Soviet Union or the domination of the "system" by South Africa. Dr Kroener also warns that the Walvis Bay harbor must not fall into the hands of the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet Union has established its hold on a number of developing African countries during the seventies and it has also strongly built up its naval forces around Africa..." As a result of this the democratic world has become more vulnerable and the supply lines for the Western world, used for the delivery of strategic materials and oil, are being increasingly exposed. Namibia is of considerable political and strategic importance. It is urgently necessary to find a way to independence which will be peaceful and will lead to a stable government and will provide a development in which all elements of the population can develop themselves peacefully."

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CSO: 4408

ADDITIONAL BUDGET REQUESTED, INDIVIDUAL EXPENDITURES EXAMINED

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 27 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Yesterday Dirk Mudge, the chairman of the Ministerial Council, made a request in the Ministerial Council for an additional sum of 134,619,684 rand to be spent in the financial year ending in March 1981. This would bring the total expenditures for that financial year to 688,018,349 rand.

Mr Mudge said that out of the 134 million rand which he is asking actually only 65 million will have to be found since the rest represents a rebudgeting.

He wants to spend 11.8 million of the 65 million for agriculture, 900,000 rand for clinical and medicine services, 3.3 million for childcare and welfare services, 14.5 millions for educational services, 10 million for procurement of electricity and water, 1.8 million for housing and village development, 5.6 million for transportation services, 1.2 million for information abroad, 1.2 million for the appointment of representative authorities, 0.5 million for security vehicles and vehicle shelters and 2.2 million for election costs and identity documents.

He then asked for an additional 10 million for administrative costs, such as the appointment of the Ministerial Council, the extension of the Central Government services, the provision of office space, etc.

He estimates that the expenditures for the territorial forces at 36 million. He expects that there will be a 28-million-rand shortage in his budgeted expenditures amounting to 668 million.

He stated that: "In light of the expected deficit the treasury, at the request of the government, has requested government departments and representative governments in writing not to incur any expenditures which [are not necessary]."

These entities were also asked in writing to do everything possible to achieve as much savings as possible during this financial year from the funds which have already been allotted to them.

"I would like to repeat this request and I also ask that if need be services of lower priority be cut down, slowed, postponed or even suspended."

Mudge said that he believes that the additional expenditures are extremely necessary and that they need to be applied to the general advantage of our country and its people. He added that the South African government has indicated that it will make available another 10.9 million rand to the central income fund to help pay for the additional police services.

He strongly emphasized that in the future if there is a request for an additional budget his government will consider the request only "if it can be proven that, on the basis of uncontestable priorities with respect to all existing services and the funds in the main budget (after the main budget is accepted), there have arisen and developed unusual anomalies and crisis situations" which could lead to disasters and only if it will still be possible to make arrangements in the course of the same financial year.

With this in mind, out of a total request of 133 million rand, his government allowed only 65 million.

Attorney E. van Zijl of AKTUR [Action Committee for the Preservation of the Turnhalle Principles] stated that as a whole he agreed with Mudge that the sums he requested are to be spent on necessary services. He said the sum which Mudge was asking for the territorial forces and the police was high in comparison with our economic situation, but he accepted the fact that there was justification for this.

As for the income aspect, he said that this is "painfully meager" and that it is necessary to manage with what we have.

He said he was thankful for the plea for retrenchment measures made by Mudge. He postponed the debate until today.

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CSO: 4408



DTA STILL POWERFUL AFTER ELECTORAL DEFEAT

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] parties fared very well in the past ethnic elections, said Dirk Mudge, the leader of the Republican Party, yesterday at the main advisory board meeting of the party.

The Republican Party, which has been presented as a little splinter party, has 42 percent of the white voters backing it. The DTA Party, which relatively speaking fared the worst, namely, SWAPDUF [Southwest Africa People's Democratic United Front], was able to muster a hefty 40 percent of the support.

This is a remarkable achievement if one takes into account that the Republican Party does not wish to preach a popular policy leaning to the right and SWAPDUF does not have a leftist leaning policy.

Opposing the Republican Party there was a combined vote from rightist elements and opposing SWAPDUF there was a combined leftist element: namely, the Damara Council's Namibia Nationalist Front elements, the SWAPO Democrats and SWAPO with the ironical support of certain AKTUR [Action Committee for the Preservation of the Turnhalle Principles] farmers. Despite this, SWAPDUF drew support from a considerable bloc of voters.

The victories of the DTA parties, which soundly defeated their opponents, speak for themselves.

Mudge went on to say that against this background of power and with the continuing negotiations on the future of the Southwest, he predicted that the country's international problems would certainly be resolved in a responsible manner.

"There will be no postponing. We will move in a responsible manner and at a healthy pace on both the international and the internal fronts.

"The people of the Southwest cannot and must not be kept in a situation of insecurity.

"Our people want to cut through this knot. They want their country to be independent and they want to put an end to insecurity.

"Moreover they want to do this in a peaceful and responsible manner."

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CSO: 4408

## NAMIBIA

### RIRUAKO'S COMMENTS ON NATIONALIST PARTY VICTORY CRITICIZED

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 24 Nov 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Mr Riruako"]

[Text] Mr Riruako did not do anybody any favors with his utterances on white politics which were published in an English-language Sunday newspaper.

If they were reported correctly he stated that the Republican Party would have won the election if seconded white officials from South Africa had not voted for the Nationalist Party.

He also stated that this "will never happen again," because they "are not true citizens of Namibia."

Would Mr Riruako have also felt the same way if the Republican Party had won with or without the support of those officials?

What about the thousands of unnaturalized citizens of other countries who were able to vote in the elections and, moreover, like the German and English speakers, voted for the Republican Party? Are they "true citizens of Namibia"?

Not so: Mr Riruako evidently has bitten the cat's tail. Perhaps this is also sour grapes, because his boss (Dirk Mudge) lost and as a result of this and also because of the rejection by the Basters and the Damaras, plus the resignation of Pastor Ndjoba, the DTA received a serious blow.

But all of this does not matter; what really matters is that those who have the right to vote can vote for whomever they want to vote in a democratic country. If Riruako thus interferes with these basic rights and privileges as he has now done... plus the hidden threat to the effect that he and the DTA will put a stop to this in the future, he is really interfering with the democratic order in Southwest Africa.

In the meantime, it is the DTA itself which is bragging so much about this principle.

Mr Riruako is playing with fire and he will burn his fingers if he keeps up this attitude. He will also have to keep out of white politics.

7964

CSO: 4408

COLORED LEADERS SAY CONSTITUTION MUST GUARANTEE PEACE

Statements by Daniel Luipert

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 27 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Daniel Luipert stated yesterday at the National Assembly, that Southwest Africa wants to be independent, have its own government and its own policy, but this must be a policy in which we can live together in peace in an independent country.

Luipert was seconding a motion made by Richard Xoagub in which he asked for an explanation of fundamental human rights, the appointment of a constitutional chief and an independent government commissioner.

"We cannot have these things if we cannot maintain law and order and if we do not have a healthy legal system."

Mr Luipert said that the law of the country must reflect our policy. We want a democratic government in our country. Therefore, we need a constitution which offers protection to fundamental human rights.

Luipert said that he is convinced that the majority of the people in the country will welcome this; also that the majority of them have alined themselves with independence. Our legal system must have provisions for an independent chief.

Kosie Pretorius, the member of the Executive Committee who sat at the National Assembly meeting in the place of Jannie de Wet, explained the chairman's plea.

If a person looks at a thing through green eye glasses it will be green and if he looks at it with red glasses it will be red. We must emphasize people's nationality and remember that Russia has republics also and if we demonstrate for human rights we can also demonstrate for nations' rights.

What he meant was that it is of utmost importance for us to achieve a balance between human rights and nations' rights.

Richard Xoagub Speaks

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 27 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Racism is one of the greatest evils and with the elimination of racial discrimination Southwest Africa/Namibia has reached a milestone on the road to independence, said Richard Xoagub of Damaraland yesterday during the National Assembly meeting.

Xoagub was speaking on his motion asking the administrator general to examine the possibility for legislation spelling out fundamental human rights, making provisions for the appointment of a constitutional chief and the appointment of an independent government commissioner.

Xoagub said that we have already made great progress in being accepted by the international community, but we must do more.

In 1978, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] drafted a constitution and we have been working at the task of implementing it systematically. We now have a national assembly, a ministerial council and the country is being administered effectively.

However, Xoagub went on to say that what we need is a statement of human rights, a constitutional chief and a government commissioner. These three things are not separate from each other, but form a strong unit in every civilized country of the world.

This must be binding upon the legislative, executive and legal authority of the inhabitants of Southwest Africa/Namibia. He said that we are aware of the existence of the Charter of Nations as drafted by the United Nations. We accept that in principle, however, we want these principles elucidated with relevance to our situation.

Our point of departure must be the elimination of the polarization of objectives. Xoagub said that he is of the view that we must follow the expeditious middle-of-the-road way and that we do have a balanced middle course in the constitution of the DTA.

He feels that fundamental human rights must be practiced at all times by the National Assembly, the representative governments and by the local governments. All population groups' right to protection must be guaranteed.

Freedom of religion, speech and movement must be guaranteed, providing this does not infringe upon the rights of others and he feels that freedom of the press must also be guaranteed, as must also the right to property ownership, both individual and collective, be protected.

If it is not in the public interest, nobody's property must be confiscated. Nobody should be denied the right of assembly or to practice politics. But he feels that parties with Marxist inclinations must be eliminated.

The commissioner appointee must also have the right to settle differences and he must be allowed to call upon the good offices of government authorities.

7964

CSO: 4408

AKTUR, DTA AGREE ON NAMIBIA MINERAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 28 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Yesterday the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) received strong support from AKTUR [Action Committee for the Preservation of the Turnhalle Principles] in the National Assembly with respect to the draft amendment on the legislation on mining, industries and minerals in spite of the fact that there was a discordant wound from the mouth of Attorney Eben van Zijl.

This had to do with the taking over of large areas for prospecting. Both the DTA and AKTUR felt that prospecting in the Southwest must continue on a full-scale basis so that the country can get maximum benefits from the mining industry.

Joey Julius, who introduced the legislation, said that for as little as 2 rand per month per 1,000 hectares it can be possible to take over areas for prospecting. These can be taken over for 6 months and when the agreement is terminated, then one of the "families" can take it again. Usually it is the director of a company who takes these over for a second or a third time.

The result is that the area in question remains closed to other people who want to do prospecting there. Julius said that a committee consisting of the Chamber of Mining and the Department of Economic Affairs has been working on removing the shortcomings in the mining legislation at the request of the Ministerial Council.

Interested entities such as SWALU [sic] and the Nature Preservation organization will also be consulted on this matter.

Speaking for AKTUR Attorney Eben van Zijl said that the development of mines must be encouraged. It is the small prospector who makes the great discoveries. He is of the opinion that the changes being proposed by Julius can be a backward step. He said that we must not throw away the baby along with the bath water.

Werner Neef, a member of the Ministerial Council, said that he wants to approach the legislation from the point of view of the people who own the land. There are certain people who assume a patriotic point of view, while some farmers approach the matter from a profiteering point of view.

If your farm happens to be a portion of the land to be taken over, your control over it is affected. This could discourage a prospective buyer. With as little as 2,000 rand a person could take over a million hectares and lay his hands on a possible

great development. Then people with money will have to deal with him. For a long time, certain land takeovers have been in the hands of certain people and in a situation such as this the middle man can reap tremendous profits.

It has become an urgent matter for the country to get additional income from mining and therefore the time has now come to do away with land takeovers. Republican Party leader Dirk Mudge has stated that the amendment in question is intended to resolve one problem. The takeover of large areas in the Southwest is becoming an evil thing. The Southwest itself is turning out to be the victim because under such circumstances normal prospecting cannot go on.

He said that companies have worked out the question of large-area takeover to a fine art by not allowing those areas to fall in the hands of others. He feels that prospecting in the Southwest must be done in the most effective manner.

Speaking for AKTUR Attorney Niehaus said that he was on the side of Mudge. What is happening now is that large areas are being set aside for certain companies and that these will be reaping great profits at a later time, but the state will suffer for this. Last month he was in the CDM area. He does not wish to attack CDM specifically, however, he thinks that the situation ought to be examined from the government's point of view or that the government should have its rightful share.

Southwest Africa cannot allow the setting aside of large areas for prospecting at a time when it is suitable for the companies. There are many minerals in the Southwest; the question is simply to find them and to exploit them profitably.

7964

CSO: 4408



## NAMIBIA

### WALVIS BAY, NAMIBIA MAY GET TELEVISION SERVICE

Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 25 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Thea Vrey: "TV For Southwest Africa Soon"]

[Text] Walvis Bay will be the first to get TV, but soon thereafter, or even at the same time, all of Southwest Africa will be getting it. This may come about rather early next year.

This will be a cassette service and negotiations between SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] and SWABC [Southwest Africa Broadcasting Corporation] have made substantial progress.

Yesterday the director of Walvis Bay, D. Vosloo, said that the SABC itself will set up the cassette deck as soon as the negotiations are completed. Programs which will have been broadcast in South Africa on the previous evening will be put on video tapes, flown to Walvis Bay and rebroadcast there so that Walvis Bay viewers will see all the programs 24 hours later.

However, viewers in Walvis Bay will not be needing an additional video tape machine, because the programs will be broadcast from a central broadcasting tower. The possibility that viewers in Swakopmund will also be able to receive these programs is therefore not excluded.

Vosloo emphasized that this whole affair is in the negotiating stage and that nothing is yet definite.

In answer to a question, a spokesman of the Ministerial Council said that the entire question of television for Southwest Africa is being examined by a committee of the SWABC. A report has been drafted and it is now under examination by the various committees of the Ministerial Council. Soon a full report will be submitted to the Ministerial Council.

Technical problems still provide the biggest stumbling block in the way of TV for Southwest Africa. Great sections of the Southwest have recently obtained FM services first.

Television also goes hand in hand with the microwave system being used for telephone services. The Southwest's microwave system belongs to South Africa and therefore the Southwest must first have the South African government's permission to use it.

In the event that the Southwest gets TV, all expectations are that this will be exactly the same service being broadcast in South Africa; in other words it will also be in color and not just in black and white. Southwest Africa can ill afford to tackle another system like the one in South Africa. Instead of having to import the necessary facilities from abroad it will be possible to get them from the South African market.

7964

C50: 4408

# WIDESPREAD INCREASE IN DRUG TRAFFICKING NOTED

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Marijuana is now being smuggled in the Southwest in great quantities and in an organized manner. The people responsible for this form illegal organizations and the result of this is that violations of the laws on narcotics have become more widespread in the Southwest.

According to the procurator general for the Southwest, Don Brunette, there are strong indications that violations of the law on narcotics are on the increase in the Southwest. Even as recently as last year official figures indicated that there was an increase in marijuana cases.

"We are now starting to get cases in the Southwest which we have never noted before. These are cases involving stronger narcotics such as the use of pills," stated Brunette.

According to him, it is beginning to look as if the use of narcotics is spreading at a greater rate.

There have even been cases of violations of the law on drugs in military camps of the Southwest.

"Smuggling of narcotics is always organized. In most instances they are transported in vehicles and they even originate from ships and in nearly all instances there is an organization involved," said Brunette.

He stated that it is presumed that the marijuana which is being distributed in the Southwest is being smuggled here from Natal and other parts of the republic.

He went on to say that: "For example, in the Cape and in Natal the smuggling of marijuana is a highly organized industry. However it is beginning to appear that this evil may be showing its head in the Southwest as well, though not in the same scale as in the republic.

"It is a known fact that the growing conditions for marijuana are not favorable in the Southwest, therefore it has to be smuggled here."

According to Brunette it would appear from conviction records in courts that the rate of crime is on the increase in the Southwest.

"I have no doubts at all that there was an increase in the crime rate this year. However, to a large degree this was due to an increase in the population. The natural growth of crime as a result of this increase is usually between 10 and 15 percent."

## NAMIBIA

### BRIEFS

NON-WHITES CAN VOTE--Colored and black inhabitants of Windhoek who meet the necessary requirements will be able to vote for a white candidate in the coming municipal elections while candidates can be nominated. A spokesman of the Windhoek municipality this morning stated that the inhabitants of Katutura and Khomasdal will be able to vote only within those two residential areas, but those blacks and coloreds who are property owners and meet the necessary requirements will be able to vote. A full report which explains the procedure in the municipal elections has already been drafted by the Arnold Commission and awaits the approval of the Windhoek House of Assembly. As far as is known the report of the commission in question will not be discussed in the most recent meeting of the National Assembly which will start today. It is, however, expected that the report will certainly receive attention in the course of the following meeting. After the National Assembly gives its approval the contents of the report will be announced by way of a proclamation. The adjutant general will then fix the voting date for the municipal elections. [Text] [Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 26 Nov 80 p 1] 7964

CS0: 4408

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AB130945 Paris AFP in English 0907 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Dakar, Jan 13 (AFP)--A visiting Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau painted a pessimistic view of relations between the world's rich and poor at a press conference here Monday, but disclosed various Canadian plans to alleviate the lot of the poor countries.

Mr Trudeau, who earlier conferred with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and Premier Habib Thiam, said big conferences alone were not the way to improve understanding between North and South. They had to be preceded by more direct, smaller-scale contacts. Cultural differences were another obstacle to understanding, he added.

Mr Trudeau announced the creation of an international subsidiary of Petro-Canada to help poor countries prospect for oil and other energy sources. He said he also backed plans for setting up an energy subsidiary of the World Bank which would have the same aim.

Canada had decided to double its financial contribution to the projects of the three-nation Senegal River Development Organization, from 10 to 20 million dollars, he said. It would also give drought-stricken Senegal five million dollars worth of emergency food aid. Canada intended to boost its aid to poor countries to 0.7 per cent of its gross national product by 1990, he added.

Mr Trudeau said he and Mr Thiam had reaffirmed their belief in the creation of a true French-speaking community of nations, plans for which were thwarted last month by a row between Canada and France over the status of French-speaking Quebec.

The Canadian prime minister said he had found that Senegal, as a nation in a multilingual continent which had been chopped up arbitrarily by colonial powers, "understood perfectly the point of Canada's argument that a country's foreign policy could only have one voice."

Territorial unity came above all, he said. "Only France and Quebec do not understand this."

The main promoters of the French-speaking community are Canada and Senegal. Last month's preparatory meeting was to have been of foreign ministers in Dakar, but because of the row it did not take place.

Mr Trudeau will today visit the historic island of Goree, just off the coast here, which was once a major clearing house for African slaves awaiting transportation to the Americas by European slavetraders.

In Ottawa, Regional Economic Expansion Minister Pierre de Bane was due to leave today for Bamako to begin a 16-day African tour to discuss increasing aid to Mali, Upper Volta and Ivory Coast.

CSO: 4420



## SENEGAL

### BRIEFS

**JAPANESE AID**--Japan has given Senegal a nonrefundable grant of 500 million yen (about 480 million CFA francs) following an agreement signed Friday night between Mr Ousmane Seck, the Senegalese minister of economy and finance, and His Excellency My Uchida Sonoo, the Japanese ambassador to Senegal. This gift will enable Senegal to buy trucks to use in its drought-fighting program. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1120 GMT 17 Jan 81 AB]

**FRENCH AID**--France's exceptional contribution to Senegal's recovery plan (1980-1985) so far amounts to CFA francs 32.5 billion, Michel de Bonnecorse, head of French assistance and cooperation mission said Monday to the Senegalese press agency. Mr Bonnecorse explained that total French aid to Senegal in 1980 amounted to CFA francs 62 billion. The head of the assistance mission added that the number of French assistants was reduced by 10 percent--dropping from 1,560 to 1,414. In the next year, 100 more positions will be canceled. This decrease conforms with Senegal's plans to reduce by two-thirds the number of foreign technical assistants between 1980 and 1985. On the other hand, the French head of mission added, French assistance is expanding to other sectors, like scientific research, the administration of enterprises and the National Institute of Rural Development. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 0819 GMT 13 Jan 81 AB]

CSO: 4400

SIT DOWN STRIKE CONDEMNED

London WEST AFRICA in English 22-29 Dec 80 pp 2653, 2654

[Text] President Stevens has described the recent sit down strike by lecturers of the university which he claimed, led to the demonstrations by students "as a most serious matter."

Dr. Stevens who was addressing the Moyamba APC district Convention said the students had a right to demonstrate, especially in the matter of not having lecturers to teach them. Rather than resort to strike action, the lecturers should have gone into negotiations with government, he asserted.

President Stevens noted that demonstrations in civilised countries were completely different from those in developing or under-developed countries, where they can be over exploited.

He said that demonstrations with banners were quite in order, although they vary from one country to the other, and emphasised his willingness to listen to genuine demonstrators at all times.

He said that freedom whether in speech or in movement has to be controlled and warned that people had to be guided in the practice of freedom. "If you respect other people's freedom, you will enjoy your own freedom," he said.

The President decried the strike action of the lecturers particularly since it came just after the general increase in salaries which also affected them. He pleaded with the university, colleges and school teachers to display a spirit of dedication to their profession.

Referring to the recent BBC interview by Dr. John Karefa Smart, whom he described as a "dissident," President Stevens observed that a high level of intelligence quotients is more important than education or a degree.... He appealed to all Sierra Leoneans to work together in the interest of the country, and to join forces to maintain law and order. Turning to the recent hosting of the OAU Dr Stevens said the OAU has indeed benefited Sierra Leone, especially in the area of hosting conferences. "If you are properly organised in this district, we shall bring in our foreign guests to meet you," he said.

CSO: 4420

## SIERRA LEONE

### DISCOVERY OF OIL DEPOSITS REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 22-29 Dec 80 p 2653

[Text] The recent off-shore seismic survey undertaken by Mobil Oil Corporation has revealed a promising economic future for Sierra Leone. The results of the survey have not yet been officially announced, but confirmed sources say that very large oil deposits have been discovered at Turner's Peninsula in the Bonthe district, in the southern part of Sierra Leone off the Atlantic Ocean.

According to the sources, the geophysical vessel, the M/V T.W. Nelson which undertook the survey will return to Sierra Leone next month to "narrow their observations," and drilling is expected to commence in April.

President Stevens gave a hint of the good news at the APC district Convention in Moyamba recently when he told thousands of cheering APC supporters that "the oil exploration survey report so far, has indicated good prospects, especially in the area of Turner's Peninsula." The President who did not elaborate further, went on to say that 1981 should yield brighter prospects.

President Stevens also announced that kimberlite mining is to commence in Kono next year.

Representatives of the Aracca Petroleum Corporation which incorporates Mobil Oil were in Freetown recently to inform the President about the results of the oil exploration. The delegation which was feted at a reception given by the local representative of the Corporation, Mr. Eku Lake, at Cape Sierra Hotel, included Mr. Marvin Billet of Arraca Petroleum Corporation in New York, Mr. Denis Kreiger of Kreiger Resources in California, Mr. Dave Clark of Oxoco International of California, and Mr. George Brooks, a financial editor in New York.

CSO: 4420

## SIERRA LEONE

### BRIEFS

**COCOA PRICE INCREASE**--Following the seizure on the Sierra Leone/Guinea border of four lorry loads of cocoa which were being smuggled to Guinea, the producer price of cocoa has been increased. A release put out by the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board (SLPMB) announced that "with immediate effect," the producer price of cocoa had been raised from 82 cents to 90 cents per pound. The announcement also said that in a bid to ensure that the quality of produce is of high standard to meet international requirements, only Grade I cocoa will be accepted by produce buyers. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 22-29 Dec 80 p 2654]

**NEW LABOR CONGRESS PRESIDENT**--The Sierra Leone Labour Congress (SLLC) has elected a new president. He is Mr. Ibrahim Langley, President of the Ministry of Works Employees and General Workers Union. He succeeds Mr. T. E. Yambasu who was recently voted out of office as Secretary General of the Sierra Leone Teachers' Union (SLTU). Labour sources say Mr. Yambasu resigned his office as President of SLLC although his term of office has not yet expired. This, sources say, may not be unconnected with his loss of the secretary generalship of SLTU. The chairman of Moyamba APC district Association, Mr. Harry Williams, who is also Minister of Health, on behalf of himself and the entire district dissociated Moyamba from the BBC interview with Dr. John Karefa-Smart in which he had spoken about a large following of supporters of the UDP in Sierra Leone under his leadership. He described government's reply to the interview as "most appropriate." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 22-29 Dec 80 p 2654]

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN TROOPS--The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Challe Mahamud Said Muhamed, said that Abyssinia is continuing to stir up tension and crises in the East African region while at the same time attempting to deceive and cheat international opinion on the legitimate rights of self-determination of those it colonizes, and on its internal instability. The deputy minister, speaking to reporters in his office this morning, said that in the past 6 months Abyssinia and its backers amassed nearly 100,000 troops armed to the teeth in the so-called border areas. They have concentrated in the areas of Dogob, which is in the Mudugh region; (Yasiir), which is in the northwest region, where they have amassed forces close to 27,000 troops, of which 7,000 are Russian and Cuban. Challe Mahamud Said said: The aim behind this is to launch an attack on the Somali Democratic Republic (SDR) and capture the northwest region, the target being Berbera, and capture the Mudugh region to split Somalia in two. [Excerpt] [LD151906 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 15 Jan 81 EA]

CSO: 4407

HOUSE MEMBERS CLAIM ZANZIBAR LAND REFORM UNSUCCESSFUL

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Text] The 17-year Zanzibar land reform aimed at restoring land to the tiller as a way of combating rural poverty failed to attain its objectives, House of Representative members argued yesterday.

Discussing the Zanzibar Ministry of Agriculture report on steps being undertaken to revamp the agricultural sector, Ndugu Mohamed Jabir told the seminar that instead of achieving the objective, the programme had only benefitted a few leaders and senior government officials who carved for themselves large tracks of the best land (about 1.7 ha per family) while only a small and infertile portion was distributed to thousands of the landless.

As a result, he charged, the exercise which began in 1964, had left the former squatters to continue with the same work under the new land owners.

Ndugu Jabir noted that apart from slowing the progress of agricultural development, this approach had led to increased migration of the landless from the countryside to towns.

Unless the land reform programme was reviewed all the agricultural ministry plans to expand agricultural activities would be in vain, he argued.

CSO: 4420



## SISAL PRODUCTION BELIEVED WILL RETAIN PLACE IN ECONOMY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] **THE** question of raising sisal production in the country is very crucial especially at this time when we are faced with serious economic problems.

For most of the period up to 1970, Tanzania had been the world's leading producer of this important hard fibre. Lack of any significant domestic consumption of the crop during this period meant that practically all production was for export.

However, export earnings from sisal have since fluctuated widely mainly because of movements in world prices. This has led to deteriorating conditions of both supply and demand.

But sisal still stands a good chance of contributing to the national economy. Latest studies on the industry point to the potential it offers in the country's industrialisation programme.

With foresight, the crop can help diversify our sources of foreign exchange earnings through import substitution as well as exports.

Therefore, any investment programme in the industry must be worked in such a way that it first attacks the major constraints that have pushed the industry almost to the bottom of our major export crops.

We need not repeat here the main problems of the industry, suffice to say that they had something to do with diversification policies, disinvestment prior to nationalisation of big estates and dwindling labour.

In order to help the industry back to its important place in the national economy, we must start by making improvements in productivity and cutting down on unit cost.

In this way the crop can compete fairly effectively with synthetic products and can supply a low cost raw material to our

growing local industries.

A beginning has been made by the Government's move to form autonomous sisal companies. The companies — Muhesa, Ngombeni, Mombo, Morogoro and Kimamba — have already taken effect. This leaves the Tanzania Sisal Authority (TSA) with the broad responsibilities of formulating sisal production policies and advising the companies on matters concerning marketing of sisal and sisal products.

In effect, the restructuring of TSA means speedy action to rehabilitate the industry through decentralised operations. The companies formed, are small enough to allow efficient management.

With co-operation by all concerned, especially the leadership of TSA, we should soon be seeing good results from the newly created companies. We are firm in the belief that sisal still has a place in our economy.

## MINISTER HAILS NETHERLANDS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AID

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, yesterday hailed the Netherlands for its contribution to the economic development of Tanzania for the past decade.

Ndugu Jamal, who was speaking at a luncheon he hosted for Netherlands Minister for Development Co-operation Jan de Koning at Hotel Agia, said that the Netherlands' progressive posture in writing off more than 600 million/- in debt and its annual aid allocation of more than 400 million/- towards Tanzania's development, were deeply appreciated.

The Minister said that the economic prospects facing Tanzania this year and for several years to come were very challenging "Whatever way one looks at it, the outlook is very tough indeed", Ndugu Jamal added.

He said for Tanzania emerging from the effects of the break-up of the East African Community, the costly and disruptive hostilities forced upon it by dictator Idi Amin, the floods of 1978/79 and the drought that followed in 1979/80, would, at the best of times, have called for extra-ordinary accommodation from all possible sources.

Ndugu Jamal told the Netherlands Minister: "I want you to know that Netherlands' assistance to our development endeavours is very deeply appreciated".

He said, the Netherlands' help has been both timely and most valuable at this difficult time, and assured the visiting minister that the government was determined to give a lead to the people of Tanzania to be able to face up the critical times which were upon them.

In reply, Mr. de Koning said his country was keen to continue the co-operation between the two countries as part of bringing understanding and good relations between the East and West, the North and South.

He said the Netherlands realised the problems facing Tanzania and all developing countries and the long way they still had to go.

"But it is better to go that way together to try and bridge the economic gap between the developed and developing nations", he said.

Earlier, Mr. de Koning held talks with several Government ministers and top officials.

During the meeting which took place at the Treasury, Finance Minister Ndugu Amir

Jamal, expressed thanks on behalf of the Tanzania Government to the Dutch Government for the substantial aid it had given to Tanzania.

The meeting was attended by the Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum, the Minister for Livestock Development, Ndugu H. Kirigini, the Minister for Health, Ndugu G. Chiduo, the Minister for Transport and Communications, Ndugu A.C. Mwingira, and the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu J. Murali.

The two sides exchanged views on bilateral and multilateral institutional performance over the recent period, and the prospects for the current year.

The Dutch minister said his government would continue to assist Tanzania as it has been doing in the past.

Dutch aid to Tanzania covers livestock development, sugar production, rural water supply, industrial development, communication and transport, and manpower development.

While in Tanzania, the Dutch Minister will tour several Dutch-aided projects.

## ENERGY EXPERTS REVIEWING REPORT ON NATION'S ENERGY POLICY

Most Delegates Hail Report

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] FIFTY energy experts who have been meeting at the Institute of Finance Management (IFM) in Dar es Salaam to review a 137-page report on Tanzania's energy policy compiled by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) are today expected to come out with a final action programme.

The four-day review meeting will come out with the final report following deep discussions and deliberations

which in the final stages was undertaken by two committees, one on commercial energy supply and demand, and the second on renewable energy with particular emphasis on fuelwood, which met throughout yesterday.

Most of the delegates to the meeting have so far hailed the IIED report as a good starting point, but there are dissenting views on several of its policy prescriptions, some of which are expected to be squashed out of the final action programme today.

When drafting the final report, the two committees had looked at the resources available; technologies needed; the need for organisational and institutional framework; manpower and training, research and development and information; and the need for coordinating all these.

A plenary session is expected to be held in the morning today before the final report is adopted by the meeting.

## Energy Crisis 'Vicious Circle'

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] THE worst that poor countries like Tanzania feared when oil prices began soaring some seven years ago is now happening.

We cannot reduce oil consumption by much, for the simple reason that our industries — the turbines, the generators, the boilers and trucks that haul finished goods — are heavily tied to the increasingly expensive

imported oil hydrocarbons.

And, in this world of recession, we cannot import more oil and pay the higher bills. The only answer — if answer it is — has been the tragic solution of cutting back on funds destined for development.

This is the backdrop against which a group of Tanzanian energy experts are

meeting in Dar es Salaam to see if they can come up with the country's first energy policy.

For the experts, who end their meeting today, Tanzania's energy crisis is a real vicious cycle that could well defy the brightest of brains.

To start with, our internal oil consumption has remained at 1974 levels, although the bill has

multiplied many times over the period. One would have thought of increased exports as a way out, but then there are already cases of inadequate haulage of even the little export crop we have — either for lack of fuel, or poor transport and delivery in-  
frastuctures.

The net result is that while Tanzania has been operating within a zero growth in oil consumption for the past six years, export crop servicing could well be taking a few steps backward with every increase in oil prices.

At the international plans, we are faced

with a hostile climate characterized by wasteful energy consumption patterns, and one in which there is little incentive for alternative sources of energy.

If rich nations today reduced their oil consumption by even as little as ten per cent, and stopped hoarding some of it, there would be a few hydrocarbons to power our lorries — because we cannot run them on cowdung.

Whenever there has been talk of alternative sources of energy by Western standards, it has always boiled down

to mere salesmanship because even the so-called soft solar technologies are already a colonised territory.

No rich country is today prepared to teach the poor to live without oil — by doing without it themselves. And so the circus remains.

These are the challenges that face poor countries, and therefore challenges that face our energy experts as they wind up their meeting today.

By the look of things, our experts took good stock of our problems — and possible options. We can only wish them all the best in their difficult task.

## FARM IMPLEMENTS PLANT DETAILS BEING WORKED OUT IN BULGARIA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

PRELIMINARY designs and more details on the work for the proposed farm implements and irrigation equipment plant in Mwanza are being undertaken in Bulgaria.

The work is expected to be completed within at least eight months, it was learnt yesterday.

A pact for the proposed plant was signed in Dar es Salaam last month between the National Development Corporation (NDC) and a Bulgarian firm — *Machino Export*.

The plant is expected to cost 328.7m/- out of which about 180 million/- would be a soft loan from Bulgaria. The loan is expected to be repaid in 12 years at an interest of three per cent after a grace period of a year.

The proposed factory is expected to start trial production in 1984. Construction will most probably start towards the end of this year.

The Bulgarian commercial consular in Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Tavetan Dudolenki said yesterday that *Machino Export* would complete the preliminary designs and work designs within eight months and then construction could start.

Construction and erection of the plant would be undertaken by the NDC under supervision of *Machino Export*.

The plant will have a rated production capacity of 6,846 tonnes of different farm implements a year. It will produce 649 tonnes of hand tools, 1,210 tonnes of animal-drawn implements and 311 tonnes of irrigation equipment a year.

At later stages, the plant is envisaged to produce tractor-drawn implements and other sophisticated equipment.

When the plant is completed, it will raise Tanzania's production of farm implements to 15,000 tonnes a year.

The Ubungo Farm Implements (UFI) produces 4,000 tonnes of implements following an expansion commissioned last year.

Another plant being built in Mbeya is expected to produce 4,110 tonnes of farm implements a year. The plant was earlier scheduled for completion last year but it will now be ready in June this year.

The implements to be produced there include hand hoes, animal and tractor-drawn implements, axes and pangas.

When a parliamentary committee visited the plant site last year, members were told that construction was delayed by excessive rains in 1978/79, shortage of cement, steel rods and delays in designs.

## BRIEFS

ZANZIBAR EMPLOYEES SUSPENDED--The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has suspended from work 102 workers who have been discovered to be involved more in personal work than in doing government work. The workers, 72 of whom are from Zanzibar and 30 from Pemba, have been suspended with effect from tomorrow until such time as they will be required to inform a committee of the House of Representatives on the true facts regarding the execution of their work in government service. Addressing the House of Representatives this evening, the president of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar said the decision on the suspension is the first step toward implementation of an effective government, which is aimed at making every worker perform his duties more successfully. His Excellency Jumbe added that it is a long time since the government issued a warning asking government officials not to be involved in personal work which may affect the execution of government work. However, some of the officials have still failed to mend their ways. [Text] [LD151858 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 15 Jan 81 EA]

CSO: 4407



ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

WEEKEND TELEVISION CHANGES--The Board of Management of the ZBC would like to inform the public that it has decided to cease television viewing on Saturday afternoons. In a statement the deputy director general of the ZBC, Comrade Kangai, said the board has however decided to introduce television viewing on Sunday morning, but on a trial basis. He said this change follows a careful study of viewers done over the last six months. The board believes that viewership for Sunday afternoon will be larger than that of Saturday afternoon. Beginning tomorrow, ZBC Television will be on the air at ten in the morning [0800 GMT] and will close down at eleven in the evening [2100 GMT]. [Text] [LD131212 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Jan 81 CA]

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